MILLARD'S REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME II　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1917　NUMBER 3

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CHINA seems to be on the point of receiving her reward from the Allies for her step in declaring war on Germany—in the shape of the postponement of the Boxer indemnity payments. Negotiations have progressed so far that it can be taken for almost a certainty that China will be relieved for the coming five years from paying the greater part of the annual instalments, which, counting the amounts due to Russia, France, Great Britain, Japan, Italy, Belgium, and Portugal, amount to about seventeen and a half million Mexican dollars a year. Of this sum, about one third has been going to Russia. The definite announcement of the arrangement has been delayed owing to the fact that the Russian Government, principally because of its urgent need of money, is not willing to forego the whole share of the payment, but is trying to get the other Allies to assent to her taking two-thirds of her share, that is, the postponement for five years only to apply to one-third of her allotment. Even so, China will be relieved for the five-year period of payments totalling about sixty-seven million Mexican dollars. The exact figures of the annual amounts due to the European allies are as follows:

Russia.....	$7,093,282.
Japan	1,892,327.
Great Britain	2,754,185.
Portugal	50,191.
Belgium	461,620.
Italy	1,448,189.
France	3,856,374.
Total.....	$17,556,168.

ALTHOUGH the Boxer trouble took place only seventeen years ago, conditions have changed so greatly throughout the world, and particularly in China, that it seems almost ancient history. Then, China (or at least the Manchu rulers of the country) hoped to drive the foreigners out of China by terrorism—throwing pepper in their eyes and beating gongs being part of the scheme of creating that terror. Now, we find China among those to declare war on the world's strongest military nation—the one whose troops took an all but leading part in suppressing the Boxer uprising. For that bit of mischievous foolishness China has had to suffer a poignant humiliation and to pay with cold cash—mostly with a view to impressing the lesson—on a scale out of all proportion to the real damage inflicted. But, with changing conditions, a new point of view concerning such matters is being developed, and the present postponement is undoubtedly but the forerunner of still further concessions—perhaps even the cancellation of the entire balance of the payments. The example of the United

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States has not been without effect. China has moved on the road to progress so rapidly that her good-will is becoming to many nations a greater asset than the Boxer indemnity is.

HAND in hand with postponement of the Boxer Indemnity goes revision of the Customs Tariff, the two matters being linked together because of the fact that the indemnities are paid by China out of the Customs revenue. With the proposed change in the specific rates—which will only bring them to a five percent level (this being the original intention), and with the Boxer indemnity payments eliminated for the time being, China will have a yearly Customs revenue of more than Mex. $100,000,000 with which to set her house in order, develop her natural resources, reform her currency and meet many expenses for which she now has to contract loans. The rates in the existing Customs Tariff scale were fixed fifteen years ago (1902). In the meantime values have doubled in most cases, and in certain instances trebled. As soon as the revision of the Tariff goes into effect on the basis of actual present day values of commodities, the Chinese Government will be able to double the Customs revenue. The Customs revenue from the 1st June, 1916, to the 31st June, 1917, was approximately Mexican $65,000,000, and in future China will be able to get between Mexican $100,000,000, and $130,000,000, from this source. At the present time, after paying all the Boxer Indemnities and interest thereon due every year and meeting the liabilities of the Anglo-German Loan, there is still a surplus of Customs revenue to the amount of Mexican $2,000,000 every month. After the tariff revision, in addition to the monthly surplus of Mexican $2,000,000, the Government can secure almost Mexican $65,000,000 a year from the Customs for itself.

IT will be interesting at this time to recall the part played by the United States in the matter of the Boxer indemnity. Under the provisions of Art VI of Final Protocol signed at Peking on September 7, 1901 and of the Collective Note signed at Peking on July 2, 1905, China undertook to pay an indemnity of G$24,440,778.81 with interest, in thirty-nine years—viz. from 1902 to 1940, to the United States. A plan of amortization was drawn up giving the amount of principal and interest that was to be paid each year. In 1908, the Executive Order was issued by the U. S. Government providing, under the joint resolution of Congress, "for the remission of a portion of the indemnity against the losses and expenses incurred by reason of the so-called Boxer disturbances in Peking during the year 1900." This remission began on January 1, 1909 and is to continue until the last installment is paid in 1940. With this Executive Order was issued a schedule showing the amount which would be remitted each year to the Chinese Government. For the year 1917 the amount (principal and interest) due to the United States under the original protocol, is G$1,329,784.76. Under the schedule attached to the Executive Order of December 28, 1908, the amount to be remitted to the Chinese Government for the year 1917 is G$790,196.00—while the amount retained by the United States Government is G$539,588.76. These amounts are paid in monthly instalments so that for the year 1917 the amount of G$110,815.40 is paid each month to the United States Government and from this amount the sum of G$65,849.67 is remitted each month to the Chinese Government, the balance of G$44,965.73 being retained by the United States Government. The money refunded by the United States is being used for the education of Chinese under American auspices, mostly being spent in the education of Chinese students in America and for the upkeep of the Tsing Hua college at Peking. The American Government, in giving its assent to the postponement of the Boxer Indemnity payments for five years, has stipulated that the Chinese government itself shall defray the expenses of the students and of Tsing Hua college during the five-year postponement period.

AN interesting point in the history of the Chinese people, not sufficiently appreciated in the Western world, is that China has always absorbed her conquerors, the most recent comment on the subject being the following from the Saturday Evening Post:

If survival is the test of fitness, then Chinese civilization and the Chinese nation are the fittest ever known, for they have survived much longer than any other of which there is a record. They were there four thousand years ago and have stood virtually intact ever since.

They have survived in defiance of the accepted rules for surviving, for they have always been grossly incompetent in the arts of war and politics. Being conquered has been their specialty. Time and again warlike races have over-run the country, subjugated it and seized the government. In contact with Chinese civilization the rulers have degenerated until the government reached the last imaginable stages of inefficiency and corruption. This story has been repeated from hoary past down to our own day. Through it all the Chinese nation has remained as virile as ever, absorbing the conquerors until they became Chinese. Of the procession of conquerors who have held dominion over China nothing but some mostly meaningless names now remain.

Meantime, by excelling in the arts of war and politics, Greece, Rome, the Franks, Spain—to mention only some best-known examples—have overshadowed a considerable part of the world and faded again to nothing or to comparative insignificance.

The political history of China has been only a sort of play, staged at the capital, upon which the vast national audience has looked with a shrug of the

shoulders. They are trying to stage another act now. But if the experience of forty centuries counts for anything we may be sure that, whatever they do at Peking and whatever foreign intrigue comes to, the Chinese nation will remain intact and uphold a national civilization that is in many ways among the most admirable yet evolved by men.

While all this is true, it occurs to us to remark that a different stage in China's development has now been reached. It is to be noted that the races which the Chinese have absorbed were all Orientals, and it is not probable that Westerners who come in contact with China are likely to be similarly absorbed, although undoubtedly many an idea in the Chinese philosophy will be adopted by the Western world. It is, however, a really amazing fact that this present war has been the means of furnishing a further example of how the Chinese are extending their influence by peaceful methods. While the Western world is well on the way to exterminating itself, the Chinese laborer quietly slips in to take the place of the European workers who are either fighting or who have been killed. This has been the case in many countries in Europe and it is probable that the same thing will happen in America.

IN 1916, Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck of the University of Wisconsin, wrote in his "Contemporary Politics in the Far East" regarding political parties and political dissensions in China as follows: "Examining closely the conduct of those who have been struggling professedly for the establishment of party government it is reasonable to conclude that the battle which they have waged has been largely in the interest of personal ends. In so far as the efforts of these are sincere, their insistance upon the policy which their party advocates is largely the result of erroneous and inadequate comprehension of what is practical and what is possible in politics. For the present the country needs a stable and centralized government. A regime which guarantees law and order internally and which will give the greatest promise of defending the integrity of the country is the first and greatest necessity."

THAT Dr. Hornbeck has not changed his ideas on this subject is indicated in an article on "Tricks That Are Vain in Chinese Politics," contributed to the American Review of Reviews, for August, extract from which follows: "With Chang Hsun removed and his army scattered, it may be possible for Tuan to unite the forces of the various generals and make of the Chinese soldiers a real national army. If this could be accomplished, China would have gained enormously, even though it be at the cost of the establishing of a military regime such as his opponents have alleged Tuan has been trying to create. China's government must be that of the strong man, and it must, for the time being, be founded upon force—force so directed and so far sufficient that it can maintain order and carry out the mandates of the central authorities. Not until order and respect for law is assured can progress in the direction of constitutionalism be expected."

ANOTHER interesting sidelight on Chinese affairs from the American standpoint is contained in an article by Mr. Carl Crow, in the August Sunset Magazine of California. Mr. Crow was formerly engaged in newspaper work in Shanghai. He writes:

"Chang Hsun probably believes the old Chinese theory that the world is flat and square, with China in the middle of the square and surrounded by minor barbarian nations. Certainly he has little consideration for the power of foreign nations. When the Japanese wilfully invaded Chinese territory in their attack on Tsingtau, he proposed to go and drive them out and was with difficulty dissuaded from declaring war on China's powerful neighbor. He can't understand why Peking should pay so much attention to these foreigners and is highly displeased at the adoption of foreign customs. Only around Hsu Chow Fu will one now find the pig-tails and the old-style Chinese dress as they were in the Manchu days. He is especially bitter against the Japanese, though in demanding that parliament be dissolved he is ignorantly playing Japan's game for her. Japan does not want China to enter the European war because that would enable China to speak for herself at the end of the war and Japan wants to do all the speaking for all the Far East. A Chinese representative at the peace conference might tell some unpleasant things about the invasion of Shantung and might present some just but very embarrassing claims. The dissolution of parliament must greatly delay—perhaps prevent—China's entry into the war. But of course Chang doesn't believe there is any danger from Japan. He thinks he could run over there some week-end with his pig-tail troops and entirely subdue that upstart nation. The prominence of a man so brutal, wicked and ignorant as Chang brings into prominence many of the weaknesses and difficulties which present-day China must contend with.

RUSSIA, laboring under the handicap of the accumulated injustices of centuries of misrule, finds herself in the awkward position —after what appeared to be a most successful Revolution and one calculated to give her added strength in the war against Germany—of being unable to postpone a settlement of her internal squabbles. Civil war in Russia has commenced at the very moment when the Germans are making rapid headway in the direction of Petrograd. The situation in Russia is a remarkable parallel of that existing in France when the Germans were marching on Paris in 1870. At that time the French were in the unenviable position of trying to fight each other and the foreign invader at the same time; and now the Russians find themselves in exactly the same situation. It is quite evident that the fate of

Russia vis-a-vis the Germans is sealed unless succor from outside arrives, and that quickly. With the spirit of the troops broken, the transportation system all but inoperative, with the rouble's purchasing power in relation to present prices less than one-tenth of what it was in pre-war days and a large proportion of the civil population on starvation rations, there can be no hope of Russia getting on her feet again, unassisted in a military way. A Reuter's telegram says that at a conference between Secretary of State Lansing and Viscount Ishii it has been arranged that Japan's maritime and economic resources shall be concentrated in the production of transportation equipment for Russia. Just what the practical result of this will be remains to be seen. But the present indications are that such assistance, even though efficient, will come too late to head off the German advance on the Russian Capital, particularly if at the same time it is to become the scene of internecine strife.

VISCOUNT Ishii, Japan's special emissary at present in America, has been saying some very nice things there, and on reading extracts from a speech made by him August 30, when he made an address from the forum of the United States Senate, our first impression was that the telegrams had been garbled again and that the words credited to the Viscount had really been spoken by President Wilson. Among the things Viscount Ishii said are the following: "There is no east and no west when strong men come together as friends, loyally determined that no enemy slander can sever. Let this frendship be eternal." That was very nice indeed. After comparing the national ideals of Japan and America, which he described as being identical, the former being characterised by loyalty to the Emperor and the latter by intense love of liberty and the flag, the Viscount delivered himself of the following gem: "We entered into the war not to promote our selfish interests or ill-conceived ambitions. We are in the war and insist on staying in the war because we believe our cause is just, and only a most complete victory can insure honorable permanent peace. The criminal plotters against our good neighbors take utmost advantage and every opportunity, but Japan and America, shoulder to shoulder, will move and cooperate to a sure, certain victory. This association for the most trying and most sacred human activities must bring us to a closer concord, sealing for all time the bonds of cordial friendship."

DISPATCHES from Washington sent by Mr. J. R. Kennedy, the head of the Kokusai service, who accompanies the Mission, inform us that the speech was "punctuated by applause," that the conclusion of the speech was "marked by another remarkable ovation," and that "the event has been pronounced as a historical epoch and nothing short of a splendid triumph for Japan," and so on. As courtesies between host and guest all that was said and done on this occasion was perfectly correct, and there is no reason why the "bonds of cordial friendship" should not be "sealed for all time," to use the graphic phraseology of the Viscount. But we sincerely trust that no one in America, (as certainly no American in the Far East is) will be misled by such a phrase as: "We entered into the war not to promote our selfish interests or ill conceived ambitions." No single thought that a Japanese statesman could express would be more likely to strengthen the growing American sentiment, that a subtle strain of insincerity underlies the whole system of Japan's national expression, than a statement of this sort, so obviously and so thoroughly at variance with the true state of affairs.

ANY statement as to the reasons why Japan goes to war, no matter what they are, will naturally be looked on with suspicion when it is remembered that the declared reason given by Japan at the time for declaring war on Russia in 1904 was to protect the integrity of Korea! But at this early stage—only a few years after Japan "butted in" to the war in order to gain a further foothold in China (by way of Tsingtao), followed up closely by the Twenty One Demands on China (the most important of which were suppressed in the copies handed to the other Powers) —for any responsible Japanese statesman to hold out the hand of friendship while he makes a statement that Japan entered the war "not to promote selfish interests" is merely evidence that Japan's political programme needs more careful watching than ever, particularly on the part of Americans

MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THOMAS F. MILLARD, Editor — J. B. POWELL, Assistant Editor

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917

Comment on Current Events

BY T. R. JERNIGAN

THERE has been some scientific financiering recently between Japan and China. The latter applied for a loan of 10 million dollars and as the result of the figuring, with reference to exchange, China is to receive about 5 million, but executes her note for the sum first named. It is understood that this loan is the forerunner of another for 100 million, and, according to the same rule of arithmetic, China will receive 50 million. It may be that the rule of calculation agreed upon between Japan and China figures out the result indicated, but what will be thought of the business capacity of a government that subscribes to such a rule of calculation. Probably there is not a money transaction of record showing as large profits to a lender on so small a sum loaned. There is no reason whatever why China should be in her present straitened financial condition, and she has been brought to it by the shameless squeezing proclivities of some of her leading officials, and that almost total absence of national patriotism, which will sooner or later hasten any nation to ruin. Every one knows that a decent administration of the Chinese government on the lines of common honesty would save it from plunging so dangerously in the dark.

SOME of the criticisms aimed at Japan with reference to her relations with China are not deserved. There have been instances where Japan was needlessly aggressive and over-bearing, but in almost every instance, when Japan has put her foot on the soil of China by reason of a concession or otherwise, the record shows that the latter has signed some kind of an agreement, or approved such, as to legally cover what she is so much in the habit of calling Japanese aggressions. Japan has a paper writing, with China's name to it, which would be competent evidence in any court of law, to prove that she was within her rights for being in China. The outside world is growing tired of hearing China say, that she must yield, because she cannot help herself, and it is asking the question, why is China so helpless? The answer reveals the fact that China is not making an effort to help herself, and so long as the influences at present dominant direct the policy of the government there will be no change really material to substantial progress.

WHAT is needed to give China a new life and being is the organization of a national conservation party comprising in its ranks men who do not live in the past but whose faces are turned to the future, and who know something of the moral and intellectual forces busily at work in all civilized countries. It is just such forces which lifted Japan out of feudalism and have given her a position in the affairs of the world as a first-class nation. They enabled her to drive the German from Tsingtao and keep the Pacific Ocean free of German submarines and open to commerce between the most resourceful and the most populous countries of the world. Although China contains about a fourth of the population of the world and an area favored by all the climatic influences, yet so little has been done to improve her condition that, so far as her power extends, a half dozen submarines could command the trade of her great rivers and the commerce of the entire Pacific Ocean. Some parts of Japan's policy towards China we emphatically condemn, but the Land of the Rising Sun is bearing the light of Western Civilization in Asia, and, before she demanded it of China in the treaty of Shimonoseki, China would not allow foreign machinery to be imported at any of her ports. The advantage to business of that provision in the treaty is seen in the busy factories at Shanghai and other Chinese ports.

THE Peking Daily News has found a feudal lord living on the border between Fengtien and Kirin, and his name is Han Tun Chu. This representative of the old system of feudalism is said to own large areas of highly productive land, and to have his castle defended by twenty thousand retainers, capable of bearing arms and always ready to answer the call of their lord. Han Tun Chu is known as the man of the border, and his district is Chapikou, to which he migrated with several dozen comrades during the reign of the Emperor Tao Kwang. The original purpose of the migration was to find a suitable place for hunting, and to enjoy that sport, but it was not long before they found in the neighborhood of their hunting ground large quantities of gold dust, and hunting thereafter was indulged only as a pastime. These pioneers were industrious, grew wealthy, and many returned to their former homes, but the chief pioneer married a native wife and settled down permanently. Han is now a prosperous cultivator of the soil, has a large family, and is generous to his neighbors and kind to his retainers. He has recently offered his retainers to the Tuchun of Fengtien, and is willing to defray the expense of their equipment and food. History repeats itself even in China.

THERE is no reason why there should continue to be an acting President and an acting Premier for the Republic of China. If the powers at Peking will agree to abide by the provisional constitution, until a permanent organic law can be framed, the opposition in the South would in all probability cease. At least the peace of China would seem to demand the election of a new parliament, and if those in authority will give the order for such an election then those out of authority would no longer have a real

grievance to excuse violent opposition. However defective the provisional constitution may be it cannot, with national decency, be thrown aside, and the very officials and the names of their offices, for which it provides, inaugurate themselves into office and go on as acting officials. That system of government will surely excite public laughter, which is only slightly removed from public scorn. If China feels any pride in being addressed as a great nation she must prove herself worthy and not divide and fall to pieces and become a mere tributary possession of one or more nations which have lived up to the principle that there is strength in unity. Elect a new parliament and call a national convention to frame a permanent constitution, and then the traitor will be he who opposes that proper constitutional method of government.

THE German Reichstag is sometimes likened to the American House of Representatives, but it is not a Congress or a Parliament. It is only necessary to carefully examine the organic structure of the German government to learn that the body which is the real law-making authority is the Bundesrath, and about which very little is ever heard or written. This body, the Bundesrath, is invested with all the powers of government: the power to make laws, to interpret, and to execute them, combining the Legislative, Judicial and Executive functions of government. The Reichstag is what Carlyle would call a "talking pot," and that is about the limit of its power, for should it pass an unsatisfactory law the Bundesrath can veto it, the former meeting in public to talk and the latter in private to act. The constitution of the Bundesrath shows the intense centralization of the German government. It does not represent the people in any sense. The Kings and Princes appoint the members, and the sixty one members constituting the Bundesrath are nominated by and directly represent the monarchs of the twenty-five States composing the German Empire. It does appear that the Bundesrath has been correctly designated as the Imperial Legislature of Germany, for when in session the Emperor and Kings are in session, with members who are not the representatives of the people, but holding their credentials as the mere ambassadors of royalty. The sessions of the Bundesrath are not open to the public, and as seen, the people are not represented, as understood in the governments of England and America. Germany has been arming for many years to impose, by force of arms, her theory of government upon the world, but it can never be done so long as France, England and America are in alliance to defeat any such imperialistic ambition.

IT has not been forgotten that when the American government severed diplomatic relations with the government of Germany President Wilson addressed the neutral nations on the subject, and advised that the example of the United States be followed as a probable means of ending the war. A large majority of the neutral nations replied with expressions of sympathy, and some took decided action in favor of the policy of the President, but the Swedish government read him a special lecture on the very becoming importance of preserving all the rules of the strictest neutrality. And now, from the disclosures made by Secretary Lansing, at the very time the Swedish government appeared so much exercised in preserving strict neutrality, that government had loaned its private cipher code to Germany and was sealing German messages as its own for transmission. This deception was not practiced only at the capital of Sweden, but in whatever country Sweden had a minister. The disclosure was made with special reference to the dishonorable conduct of the Swedish legation in the Republic of Argentine, but doubtless similar conduct characterized her legations in other countries. Nothing so disreputable could have taken place when Gustavus Adolphus was on the throne of Sweden or when Charles XII was King.

IF the Peking Gazette is correctly informed, with reference to a message alleged to have been sent by Premier Tuan to the Tu Chun of Yunnan, then it is quite evident that the Premier is not inclined to be aggressive or unwilling to take a conservative view of the situation of China. In the message the Premier admits that the present Cabinet may not be strictly in accordance with law, but can be excused because of the danger at its formation so threatening to China. When Chang Hsun was in Peking pulling down the flag of the Republic and hoisting that of the Manchus, and making foot balls of governments at his own free will, China was in serious danger of going to pieces, and it was at such a crisis that the formation of a government of some form was necessarily compulsive. There was no time for delay and consultation with a parliament that had been dissolved, and many of its members in open opposition to anything like established order that did not conform to their idea of what it should be. Some action had to be taken, and it was taken, and now when the darker clouds appear blown over, it is encouraging that the Premier is represented as not opposed to having a parliament and submitting his Cabinet to it for approval. If such be the attitude of Premier Tuan he is facing the situation in a conservative spirit and those who have gone to Canton and organized themselves should not remain in opposition any longer. The time has come for all Chinese who love their country to get together, and pull together, in the pressing interest of their country, and not pull apart like the Russians and

thus endanger its existence. The powers at Peking should lose no time in putting to work the machinery for the election of a new parliament. There is no longer any need for an acting President and an acting Premier, but there is absolute need for a permanent government invested with the necessary functions to make laws, interpret and execute them. The element of uncertainty is always perilous, especially in Governments.

The Chinese "Junk of State"

BY TYLER DENNETT

CHINA'S entrance into the war will have no important bearing on the decision in Europe. She understands that as well as Americans do. She will merely still continue to sell her dried eggs and other commodities at market prices, and she will still send her coolies to France to work on the roads. Beyond this she can make no valuable contribution to the Allies.

Nevertheless China is related to the war, or to its outcome, very directly. She knows that she is to receive more or less attention in the peace conference. She has vague feelings in her breast that she has within herself the possible makings of another Balkan situation. Any peace settlements which look toward an enduring peace must face the fact of China. Her people are beginning to wonder how they are to be represented in that peace conference.

On March 14 China severed diplomatic relations with Germany. Up to that time she had been following the advice of the United States. After that she waited to see what further move the United States would make. Later she delayed for other reasons. During this period of delay I was traveling about through some of the more remote provinces of the Republic. I visited many provincial capitals and many small villages. I talked with the high and the low. I had therefore unusual opportunities to observe how the Chinese mind grappled with the new set of problems presented to it by the invitation to enter the war against Germany.

In the first place, it seems not so surprising that China has failed to finish her programme by declaring war, as it is surprising that she ever started it. China is mildly pro-German. The Chinese, as a people, know nothing of the blood and iron of Prussianism. They have met Germany chiefly through the German merchants who for the last decade had gone every year farther inland offering cheap merchandise and extra-long credits. These merchants also showed what appeared to the Chinese to be an absence of race prejudice very unusual among Europeans. They liked these Germans, and they hope they will come again some day.

Then, too, China was supposing that Germany would win the war. Did not their newspapers report fresh victories for her almost every day? When President Wilson invited them to sever diplomatic relations with Germany, the Chinese were astonished, amazed. Why should they join against a friendly nation, especially when that nation was going to win? Only the fact that the invitation came from America made them treat it seriously. They were sure, as many, many Chinese kept saying to me, that "America had no sinister motive." Therefore they began to look into the proposition.

China was moved by several motives to go to the extent of breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany. She hoped thereby to induce the Allies to agree to the raising of her import duties, which now amount actually to only about three and one-half per cent. She further hoped to secure permission to suspend payment on the Boxer indemnities for a period of ten years. Some urged that if China entered the war she would receive a foreign loan. This argument was very effective among some of the officials to whom a foreign loan represents more money for them to spend. But the most persuasive argument for entering the war was the fear of Japan.

To the Chinese the proposition was put this way, though less bluntly perhaps. At least, this was the way the Chinese understood it. In the peace conference which follows the war the questions of the "open door in China," the disposition of spheres of influence, and Japanese claims on China will be up for settlement. More fundamental still is the question as to whether Japan's exclusive claim to speak to and for the Republic is to be indorsed by the Powers. The Chinese realized that the price which the Allies are to pay for Japan's help in the war has never been stated. There is a lurking fear in China that somehow she may be that price.

China was faced with these alternatives. If she entered the war, she might be permitted to speak a word for herself in the peace conference. If she remained out of the war, Japan would unquestionably expect the right to speak for her. Again, if she entered the war, she would still have a choice. If she declared war and joined the Entente, she would become the ally of Japan, with whom she still has many unsettled accounts. That would be awkward. On the other hand, she might join the war, remain outside the Entente, and therefore be ranged under the wing of the United States in the peace conference. There was, and still is, a good deal to justify the expectation that when it comes to the peace settlement Great Britain will find herself so much at odds with Japan over the Oriental tangle that she will also side with China. There seemed then the possibility that China might walk into the peace conference, escorted on the one hand by Great Britain and on the other by the United States.

For a few days after breaking diplomatic relations with Germany the Chinese junk of state seemed to be again in clear water. Then came a sudden gust of wind from a new quarter, and China found that she had merely sailed around the reef and come up on the other side of it. Again it was the fear of Japan.

There are almost numberless political parties in China, but there are two main groups—those who desire a constitutional government and those who do not. The latter group is represented by the reactionary generals who are hold-overs from the Yuan Shi-kai regime. These generals, most of whom are acting as military provincial governors, have at their command armies totaling 800,000 men scattered throughout the country. Forty per cent of Chinese revenue goes to maintain them. Wherever a military governor gets securely in the saddle all constructive movements for the country's welfare are threatened.

The Chinese began to reason this way: What would these generals do if China were to go on and declare war? Suppose the generals were to establish martial law? Then they could close up newspapers at will and arrest whom they chose. They have already openly demanded the prorogation of Parliament. They are not in sympathy with the constitution which is nearly completed. Probably they could enforce the dissolution of Parliament.

Suppose Japan were to say, after the declaration of war, Now that you are at war, you need our help. Your army is poorly trained and equipped; we will supply you with officers to train the army and we will help you with your arsenals. Your country is inefficiently policed; we will help you police it properly.

Two years ago China refused to grant these requests. At that time she had felt that to grant to Japan these requests was practically to surrender her sovereignty.

The foregoing is a rough draft of the chart by which China has been trying to sail her ship of state for the last six months. It is also the background of the recent revolution. Parliament came to loggerheads with the generals. The revolution came and went. The Chinese have stood by the constitutional party, an ineffective President has been set aside, a dangerous Chang Hsun has been disposed of, and yet the issues and the personalities entering into the cause of trouble do not appear to have changed greatly.

America urged China to enter the war. China accepted the advice, although Japan did not favor it, and landed herself in a feeble revolution which was nevertheless strong enough to paralyze the Government and still further uncover the shame of China's weakness before the world. The exhibition was still further proof of Japan's frequent assertion that China is too inept and too feeble to manage her own affairs.

For a few weeks the United States semi-unofficially took the helm in Chinese affairs. The result, up to date, has not been as was expected, nor as could have been desired. With the best of intentions, we gave the Republic a shove. She slipped and fell. The tacit obligation thus assumed to stand by and see her put back on her feet again cannot be easily or lightly dismissed. If this mixing into Chinese affairs is merely one of the accidents of a policy of opportunism, then there is urgent need that such a policy be replaced by one of more well-considered thought.

Yuan Shi-kai is known to have said not long before his death: "We know that we can count on the friendship of the United States, but that merely means that she will continue to express her good will." In the last few months we have gone considerably beyond the mere expression of good will. Now China is asking, living as she is daily under the fear of Japan, just how far and where the United States is willing to lead her.—*From The Outlook.*

The Real Basis of the Russian Revolution

BY ANGELO S. RAPPOPORT

TO understand Russia's difficulties it is necessary to examine the deeper causes underlying the apparent state of chaos. To say that the majority of the Russian revolutionaries are pacifists—now a term of opprobrium equal to that of hooligan in those far-off days when Europe was at peace—would be an unjustifiable statement, especially with regard to men who have never shrunk from a fight with their enemies, and have fearlessly faced prison, exile, the mines, and even death for the sake of the cause; who, in short, have been good fighters all their lives. 'Traitors,' too, is an ugly word to use, besides providing no adequate or psychological explanation of present events. There may, or there may not be, traitors among the Russian revolutionaries; it is for history to judge. The causes of the trouble are much more complicated. They are briefly these. The authors of the revolution, from whatever class they were drawn and whatever creed they held, were all of one mind as far as the destructive work was concerned, even if they differed as to the means to be employed. But now that the destructive work is accomplished and Tsardom lies prostrate, the different elements composing the revolutionary forces part company. The architects cannot agree as to the plan of the new structure that is to be erected upon the ruins of the old. We are witnessing a clash, conflict and confusion of sentiments, ideas, and ideals. Men if not actually speaking a Babel of tongues, are certainly think-

ing a Babel of thoughts. They are also, not infrequently, taking the 'ought to' of ethics for the 'it is' of daily life; they are taking dreams for realities. The Russians are by nature theorists, given to abstract reasoning, and they cling to their theories with the fanaticism of the doctrinaire. The different currents of opinion—constitutional liberalism, or a liberal bourgeoisie, Socialism, Anarchism, Nationalism, Imperialism, Humanitarianism, and Internationalism, as well as many other 'isms'—are crossing each other. Some Russians are satisfied with 'political emancipation'; others are dreaming of an 'emancipation from politics.' Some Russians would be satisfied with a substitution of new gods for the old, would be content with thorough repairs in the old structure, whilst others desire a clean sweep, the complete overthrow of all the idols which humanity has hitherto worshipped, and a *tabula rasa* for an entirely new building. Some have raised nationality into a creed; others are worshipping the individual. The former, like Lavrov, are for a 'confraternity of nations'; the latter, like Bakunin, for a 'confraternity of men,' without distinction of race, nationality, or language. In the view of Bakunin and his school the individual is everything; society is, or should be, an agglomeration of pure spirits, a commerce of ideas, whose goal is liberty. Man should not be subordinate to, but coordinate with, his neighbor, and the aim of government should be to make itself superfluous. Some of the revolutionaries would be satisfied with a constitutioned monarchy like that of Great Britain; others desire a federal republic, like that of Switzerland or the United States. Others again have more ideal dreams; they dream of establishing a Republic of the Just, and take for their models the Plato, the city of St. Augustine, More's Utopia, Harrington's Oceana, Campanella's City of the Sun, Fenelon's Salente, and the types of society imagined by Jean Jacques Rousseau, or by the ancient prophets who foretold the Kingdom of God. These dreamers forget that even Rousseau himself said that such a city presupposes a nation of gods, or, to use a more modern expression, a race of supermen. It is a city in which no man is born, and wherein no man has ever physically lived; it exists only in the realm of imagination. The men who dream of such ideals would have to legislate for pure spirits and to build a solid structure upon a foundation of clouds.

We have grown familiar, during the last three years, with the now famous phrase "The present war is a war of ideas." It is quite natural, however, that men, according to their particular trend of thought and temperament, should put different constructions upon this phrase. To some, a war of ideas means a war with heavy guns and mitrailleuses, a war in which men kill each other to make their respective ideas triumphant. Others construe the phrase to mean a war in which ideas do all the fighting. But this is not the only reason which prompts some of the Russian revolutionaries to adopt the attitude of pacifism. Many of them draw, as President Wilson has done, a clear distinction between the German governing classes and the German people. They believe that the German people will deal with the Hohenzollerns as the Russians have dealt with the Romanovs. This is the view of the Social Democrats in Russia, who are mostly Marxists, and still cling to their faith in the German working classes. On the other hand, the Social Revolutionaries, who now style themselves "National Socialists," together with the anarchists like Kropotkin, have no illusions with regard to Marx and the German Socialists. They are convinced, as Bakunin was, that "the assumption of a real difference between the Prussian Government and the German people is illusory and sentimental"; that the Germans are the most "reactionary and authoritative people" in the world, "lacking the instinct of liberty." The Social Democrats say "Let us reason with the mind of Germany and thus conquer"; the National Socialists more clear-sightedly reply "Let us conquer and then we will reason." Beyond this it may be said that the Marxists in Russia are bent upon shifting the war from a war of nations to a war of classes. They care little for the map of Europe, so long as their ideas of a social reconstruction emerge triumphant from the welter of sacrifices.

Another psychological current underlying the present ferment in Russia, another idea "struggling in the background of the Russian convulsion," is the question of democracy and democratic control. Here again men are apt to put different constructions upon the words "democratic control." When is it to begin? When will democracy really assert itself? If democratic control, they say, is to be the watchword of Europe in a not dim and distant future, if the triumph of democracy is to be the great conquest, the vast annexation wrested from Prussian militarism, then democracy should have a voice in the war, even before it has been brought to a successful issue. Hitherto, say the democrats in Russia, war has been declared and carried on without our having been consulted; we have heard vague formulas and aspirations, but we have had no control of the war; we are ignorant of secret diplomatic arrangements and treaties; we know not to what extent the government has pledged the nation, its wealth and its future; we are told that this war is to lay the foundations for a new edifice, a new Europe; we laborers and wage-earners may have views as to the nature of that edifice different from those of the governing and capitalist classes; we are told this war is to be the end of the era of conquest; we do not want it to prepare the way for a new era of exploitation; we

are all anxious to crush Prussian militarism, but your governing and capitalist classes may be anxious to do it for the benefit of the bourgeoisie; and, incidentally, the German bourgeoisie would profit, whilst our own proletariat would suffer; we Russian democrats have decided to continue the war and to carry it to a successful issue under really democratic control, which must from to-day enter into power; thus alone can we make our arrangements both for crushing Prussian militarism and for safeguarding the future of the working classes; we are quite content for our capitalists to suffer as well as German capitalists, and for the German working classes to gain as well as our own working classes.

Such are the cross-currents of the Russian Revolution, such are the thoughts and theories of the men in the forefront of the movement. They all spring from the different doctrines promulgated by the Russian philosphers, Herzen, Tshernyshevski, Lavrov, and Bakunin, who sowed the seeds of the revolution. We cannot expect the New Russia to emerge from the chaos without time and much travail.—*The Edinburg Review.*

Peace in the Pacific

BY GARDNER L. HARDING

THE issue above all others of which Americans are reminded in connection with the Ishii mission, is that of China. The feeling is very widely prevalent in America that so far as our own and the Japanese Governments are animated by definite lines of policy in respect to the Chinese Republic, those policies are certainly different, if not directly conflicting. Seventeen years ago American initiative provided a nucleus for the European balance of power in the Far East through the open door in China.

Japan loyally consented to that principle, and to the guaranteed independence and integrity of the Chinese nation which was then, and has been ever since, its inseparable corollary. Twelve years ago she fought a great war to prevent her principal neighbor from making too free with that aperture, by way of Manchuria and Korea, as a highroad of threatening imperialism down to her own doorway, a war in which she had the undisguised sympathy of the whole liberal world.

She has not had that sympathy so fully since. Step by step she herself has qualified the open door, justifying her own imperialism in these same three provinces of Manchuria, and expending her privileged position in China proper far beyond the pretexts of self-preservation by which she first won for it so plausibly in 1905 virtue and credit in Europe and America.

With the enormous shifting in her favor of the balance of power in the Pacific at the beginning of the war, she has vastly accelerated a process which begins to look to many Americans like Manchurianising the whole of China. And on the eve of the present new chapter of Far Eastern diplomacy, indeed, just as the Ishii mission was on the point of starting for America, she has challenged the world in general, and ourselves in particular, with the most thoroughgoing demand in all her aggressive course: The recognition of her "paramountcy" in China.

That is the situation stated admittedly in the frankest and unkindest way to Japan. It is a prepossession in the current American mind, nevertheless, which in spite of many diplomatic preambles, is absurd to deny and dishonest to ignore. I believe it isn't just to Japan. And at the worst, I believe our concern in the Pacific does not yet risk the fate of this nation in anything like the way in which Japan's concern there must watch out in this still force-ridden world for the vital interests of her existence.

But geographically and industrially, Japan does claim that she is "hemmed in." She sees herself faced with an iron choice on the one hand, between expansion at the expense of her weaker neighbors, or at the expense of even prouder nations whom she can outsrip in power, and on the other, a never-ending loss of face and bankruptcy as a first-class Power. And thus, with her powerful military autocracy, surmounted by the mystic leadership of her divine-right theory of empire, and with an economic and political concentration of out-thrusting power the world has seen no more perfectly, save in Germany, Japan is prepared to defend her future against all comers.

Such are the two policies, Japan's forward drive which has now culminated in the claim of paramountcy, and America's insistence still maintained, on the open door to all, with which these two nations face each other across the great neutral ground of China. Baron Ishii must be prepared to make radical compromises in Japanese policy or he would not come here seeking the equally radical concessions from us implied in the wide diplomatic area of his mission. And Americans must be prepared, as I believe they are prepared, to meet him more than half way.

Especially is it no time for Americans now to insist on the hard and fast rule of thumb obsessions of the immediate past. We may be suspicious, for instance, that "Japanese policy" has had more to do with the recent disturbances in China than appears on the surface. But it is one of the novel and wholesome realities of the Far Eastern situation that "Japanese policy," that is the Japanese Government, is about as puzzled to know what to do now in China as anybody else. The last Government was put out of office on the China question; the present Terauchi administration, for all its alleged militarist leanings, has put forward whatever China policy it has very

quietly, and with an avowed open mind. Japan's "conspiracy" against China is having its hardest sledding at home. For modern Japan is a nation of many minds, and a firm, unalterable policy in any direction is there, as it is elsewhere in the world largely a myth for foreign consumption.

In other words, though there may be Japanese militarists pulling for a weak and disorganized China whose activities we suspect, there are politicians and leaders in Japan pulling for a strong China whose views we know. The storm of criticism which drove out the Okuma Ministry made many such men speak out. Mr. Ozaki, the ex-Mayor of Tokio, has let himself be quoted to the effect that Japan's recent policy in China was "detestable." The well-known publicist, Dr. Ukita, writing in the "Taiyo," recently confessed that "since the First (Chinese) Revolution in 1911, Japan's policy in China has been very unstable," a condition that has been largely due to the "selfish and shortsighted views of some Japanese." Mr. K. K. Kawakami, the distinguished Japanese editor and author, of San Francisco, has just written a new book, called "Japan and World Politics." A staunch defender of his country's policy in the main, and a man high in the confidence of the Japanese Government, Mr. Kawakami has drawn, the special attention of his countrymen to a chapter in this book, which is not yet published, called "Some Mistakes in China." "What I have said may not prove popular, but I think I have been just. The mistakes could not, or would not be made to-day, because the relations of Japan to the rest of the world have been enormously changed by the Russian revolution and by the discovery of the treachery of Germany in the United States." When he gave this interview to a Seattle newspaper on May 13, Mr. Kawakami was soon to leave for a long stay in the Orient. His strictures on Japan's mistaken aggression on China will be of great use there, not merely because he fearlessly speaks his mind, but because he sincerely believes, as he states in the same interview, that, "China is the most interesting ground, politically, in the world to-day."

There is a new constructive attitude arising in Japan toward China, of which these spokesmen none of the pronounced Radicals, are only a few among very many indications. How far they are able to swing the balance of their Government we do not know. But their continuous critical influence steadily tends toward making the issue of Japan's policy toward the Chinese Republic no longer the pawn of secret statesmanship it has been in the recent past. It is a politically variable quantity, as foreign policy should be in a constitutional state.

American policy in the Far East, on the other hand, is undergoing a change in exactly the opposite direction. Our relations with China, within the past two years, have taken on the long-sighted focus of something at last approaching a really firm and coherent policy. Our long course of benevolent, school-masterly, self-sufficiency, though as in Hay's far-seeing days it has had its great moments, has for the most part exasperated Europeans more than it has edified them. But the war has brought us as one of its compensations a new spirit of vital partnership in the world. We are learning to make our good will count, even though it brings us level with the rest of the world in sacrifice and suffering.

Thus, with all the demand for our heightened national energy in the Atlantic, we have had the initiative to spare in the Pacific with which to sponsor China's future with Germany. The Japanese politicians, who warn us not to interfere in China' affairs, know exactly what China's independent relationship means, in the breaking off with Germany. It means that China has taken her greatest diplomatic step in the modern world by virtue of an American invitation. It was an invitation like all our other suggestions to China, based on a wholly disinterested sympathy for the best good of the Chinese Republic. We refuse to shut off the stream of that sympathy and of that active sponsorship; and a sound and liberal statesmanship from Japan is not going to ask us to do so.

The American State Department has re-emphasized its attitude on this question in such a way that no critic, foreign or domestic, can any longer misunderstand it. Our note to China that appeared in the press of June 7 last, was not a mere good natured piece of advice. It was characteristic American statesmanship in its present extremely healthy state of animation. It was really despatched to China on June 4. It showed Washington more alert to what is going on in China and more prompt in taking dignified and opportune action than we have displayed in many, many years. The dictatorship on the part of the Northern militarists that threw the nation into civil war had happened on June 2. Our note of reassurance and warning, coming from China's closest and most interested friend so immediately on the heels of threatened disaster, may or may not have had a substantial part in averting that disaster. But there has been no civil war.

By June 24 both parties had called off hostilities and had reorganized a compromise Government. The comic opera Manchu restoration which the irresponsible Chang Hsun staged in Peking a week later had nothing to do with the main situation, and only revealed the unanimous mind of the Chinese people, of militarist and constitutionalist parties alike, to stand by the Republic.

Japan did not publicly protest that that note should not have been sent. She did protest, throughout her semi-official press, that we should have asked her advice or sought her co-operation first. We have not yet assented to that point of

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view; we have not even acknowledged it. Under ordinary circumstances it is not an unusual or an unfair request. But coupled with a demand, expressed or implied, for a recognition of Japan's paramountcy in China, for an acknowledgment that Japan's position in China is that of a "Monroe Doctrine in Asia," or that of our relation to Mexico, it is insupportable out of the whole focus of current American policy.

Had this nation gone into Mexico as a "policing power," we would not have had a moral leg to stand on to insist that Japan shall not keep us out of touch with China. But happily, the same directing policy in this country that insisted, perhaps a little too dogmatically, on hands off in Mexico, built up then the moral authority honestly to expect from our Eastern neighbor and Monroe Doctrine plagiarist, hands off in China! And indeed, the whole larger policy of our new diplomacy requires that restraint before the shrine of a free people, requires it of the world that shall come out of the war. It is not mere benevolence, but a long vision of statesmanship seeking to avoid another world-kindling Mesopotamia, that urges us to insist that China, the richest exploitable economic field in the known world not under a strong nation's power, shall keep a clear title to her independence, and a clear and self determined contact with all the Powers of the world.

This is not meant to be argument or dogmatism, but the plain statement of the declared policy of a country which subsidises no press and keeps no "semi-official" news bureau to impregnate its people with aggressive national aspirations. It is a policy all the more meant to be applied with magnanimity to-day because it is being backed up with conscious and increasing physical power. There is plenty of room in it for adjustment with modern Japan. Its very coherence and strength make that adjustment more possible than the old vacillation and self-centered good will. For Baron Ishii knows as well as any man in Japan that the China question is a world question, and that it can only be settled in the light of a new fortitude gained from a world point of view. The old treaties surrounding China, the old unstable understandings based on mutual suspicion, and the old rival aspirations competing as one corrupt Imperial conspiracy with another—all these are of the hopeless and unregenerate past before the war. We believe that Japan, like the rest of the world, is capable of setting her mind on a firmer and more enlightened self-interest than these. They are like nothing so much as the discredited contracts of an overripe city administration repudiated at last at the polls by an awakened and intelligent electorate. That new electorate is being born in the world citizenship of the war. The new arrangement for China, it will insist upon, so Americans are coming to believe, must be based neither on the free-for-all scramble nor on the autocratic and illiberal custodianship of any one ambitions Power. It must be based on a liberal and impartial guarantee of China's liberties which shall also protect Japan against European aggression by the agreement of the many far more effectually than she could protect herself by the continuance, at the expense of China, of her provocative and lone-hand aggression.

We Americans are ready, at any rate, to enter into this larger partnership with our Japanese allies with no more material incentive than the assurance of continued peace in the Pacific along lines that in China, as well as in Europe, will make the world safe for democracy. And we confidently expect that in Baron Ishii's most welcome mission the first stone in that partnership may be firmly laid.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

September 5. German fleet appears in the Gulf of Riga. Riga front broken to a depth of 36 miles. Russian retreat continues.

September 6. Italians announce that 30,000 Austrian prisoners were taken in the battles of the Carso.

September 7. British troops make slight progress eastward of Eleu-dit-Leauvette on the Lens front.

September 9. Russians driven back by Germans between the Baltic and the Dvina. The "Retch" says the Russian Government is considering removal to Moscow.

September 10. German peace terms circulated among diplomats in Washington suggest that Germany is willing to restore Belgium and Northern France if Great Britain will defray the cost of their restoration by purchasing the German colonies.

September 11. Lively artillery actions take place in the Dreigrachten and Bixschoote sectors on the French front.

September 12. The British Admiralty reports 12 ships over and 6 under 1600 tons sunk during the week.

CHINA

September 7. Bank of China Peking notes drop to 75, causing great confusion in commercial circles in North China.

September 11. The death occurs at Peking of the wife of President Feng Kuo-chang. Mme Feng was formerly a private tutor to the daughters of Yuan Shih-kai.

September 12. The Canton Parliament elects the following Cabinet:—Wu Ting-fang, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Sung Hung-yi, Minister for the Interior; Tong Shao-yi, Minister of Finance; Chang Kai-ji, Minister for the Army; Te Pi-kong, Minister for the Navy; Hu Han-min, Minister of Communications. [Wu Ting-fang declines to accept office.]

JAPAN

September 4. Severe earthquake occurs in Tokio and vicinity, the shock lasting for ten minutes. The center of the disturbance was about twenty-five miles northeast of Tokyo.

September 12. An ordinance issued by the Treasury of Japan makes the export of gold coin or bullion subject to the permission of the Minister of Finance. ——It has been decided that Japan shall despatch special financial agent to the United States, for the purpose of holding an economic conference.

GENERAL

September 5. Agreement ratified between Germany and Switzerland whereby the latter pays £800,000 a month and allows the export of cattle in exchange for coal, steel, fertilizers, etc.——U. S. Government loans to Great Britain and France each a further sum of one hundred million gold dollars.

September 7. French Cabinet resigns. Upon the invitation of the President, reconstruction is started by the Premier, M. Ribot.

September 9. Charges made that the Swedish Foreign Office in Stockholm has been acting as a telegraph office for the German Government and regularly transmitting German cipher cables as Swedish messages to Buenos Ayres for the past three years.——The Finnish Senate at Helsingfors drafts a Bill for the final separation of Finland from Russia.

September 10. General Korniloff, defying the Russian Premier, Kerensky, and demanding military control of the government, is cashiered. Civil war is threatened in Russia.

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September 11. The Swedish Foreign Office issues statement saying it knows nothing of the Buenos Ayres affair but what has appeared in the newspapers and states that the Minister did not know the contents of the cables. Strong hostile feeling against Sweden manifests itself in America. The State Department emphasizes that a simple declaration by Sweden that steps will be taken to prevent a recurrence of such improprities is not enough.——At the Old Bailey, London, a jury, despite the summing up of the Judge that a husband had no legal property in the body of his wife and was not entitled to murder or punish a man to whom she might choose to give herself, found a

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wealthy jute merchant, Douglas Malcolm, not guilty. The evidence showed that Malcolm, on returning from the front in France, shot a Russian, suspected of being a German spy, when he learned that his wife had been intimate with him.

September 12. Civil war in Russia commences. Gen. Korniloff's advance guards are within 20 miles of Petrograd. Generalissimo Klenibovsky and Generals Denigne and Valouyeff, having declared their support of Korniloff, all of them including the latter, are ordered by Premier Kerensky to be "arrested." The members of the Russian Cabinet resign to give the Premier a free hand. The principal newspaper in Russia, "Novoe Vremya," is suppressed for publishing a proclamation issued by Korniloff.

America

Col. Theodore Roosevelt has joined the editorial staff of the Kansas City, Mo. Star, considered the most virile newspaper in the Middle West.

Bishop Bashford at the Des Plaines (Ill.) camp meeting last month declared his belief that in spite of sporadic revolutions China would be permanently numbered among the republics of the world.

A Boston business man recently willed $1,000,000 to 400 of his employees, with further provisions giving them 60 per cent of the income of $2,500,000, this sum also to be ultimately distributed among them.

In noting that China was about to enter the great European conflict on the side of the allies, American papers comment that if China didn't give more aid to the allies than Japan has, her presence would not be felt much.

Kingdon Gould, youngest member of the millionaire family, who recently married an Italian art student, was one of the first persons drawn under the selective draft. He was found in perfect physical condition after a rigid medical examination. He has applied for exemption on the ground that his wife is dependent on him for support.

Judge Gary, president of the U. S. Steel Corporation answered the plea of Baron Shibusawa of Japan for steel, as follows: "The United States government needs steel for war purposes, hence present conditions. But as I understand the situation well, I shall do the best of my ability to meet your wishes."

The United States Steel Corporation has purchased a large tract of land at Mobile, Ala., and has begun the erection of a yard for the construction of cargo ships of large size. The new construction will involve the expenditure of G.$30,000,000. In order to provide steel for this yard, extensions are planned on the steel plant of the Tennesee Coal and Iron Company, that will enable that firm to turn out 110-inch plates for shipbuilding.

J. H. Rossiter, vice president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and manager of W. R. Grace and Company of San Francisco, in discussing the Pacific shipping situation recently said: "The change of greatest interest to us is the dislodgment of the artificial channel of trade built up by our European competitors via Suez. Do you realize that the United States consumes more than 60 per cent of the products of the tropics, which means largely the products of the East Indies; that prior to 1916 we were receiving these articles via London, Rotterdam and Hamburg. If the situation is properly handled I believe firmly that a very high percentage will always move via Pacific Coast gateways."

Men and Events

Thus the Peking Evening Times: "Sun Yat Sen will leave for Japan—Kuomintang game is played out."

More than 12,000 prisoners of war in Russia have escaped since the revolution.

William S. Howe, American Vice-Consul at Hankow is in Shanghai, on his way to the United States on a leave of absence.

A private letter from New York states that John Leech, for many years head of the Bureau of Printing at Manila, is at present with the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Japan will not hold this year the annual naval review, which is usually held in the autumn, the reason stated being that many of her warships are operating in the Mediterranean Sea, the South Pacific and the Indian Ocean.

The U. S. Government fines any steamship company $200 for every alien brought into port who cannot pass the literacy test, while Mexicans imported across the border to help in farm labor are exempted from the provisions of the law.

The Nagasaki (Japan) Press reports that an American military officer, awaiting passage home by the transport Thomas, was fined thirty yen by the Japanese authorities, on a charge of photographing within the Nagasaki fortification zone.

For the first time since Japan entered the war a Japanese fleet has entered Shanghai. Rear Admiral Tadekoro, commander of the Third Torpedo Fleet, on board the cruiser Aso led four torpedo boat destroyers into the Hwangpu September 13.

The death is announted of Wong Shin-yuen, former Chinese Consul-General in Canada and many years ago an assistant magistrate at the Mixed Court. His funeral is to be held September 23 at his residence in Sinza Road, Shanghai.

The Secretary of State at Washington has communicated to Mr. Sammons, the American Consul General in Shanghai, an expression of appreciation by

the War Department at Washington to Americans residing in this Consular District who have tendered their services for war purposes.

Mexico and the United States are the principal producers of silver. The unsettled conditions in Mexico have restricted production, and though the United States output was twice that of Mexico in 1916, it was 2,000,000 ounces below the 1915 figure, and does not counter-balance the Mexican deficit.

According to a Peking vernacular paper, Pao Kuei-ching, new Tu Chun for Heilungkiang, has become practically a prisoner in the hands of Hsu Lan-chow, the military Commander of that province whose recalcitrancy has been responsible for the constant change of Tu Chuns there.

Between July 27 and Aug. 2, five American boats of a total tonnage of 5,260 tons were sunk by submarines. One of the boats, the Carmela, was sunk at the entrance to the English Channel after the submarine crew had boarded the boat and looted it of its stores of coffee and bacon.

Seventy-seven American-born Japanese citizens of Honolulu presented themselves August 17 at the national guard armory and enlisted in a body in Company D of the First Regiment, now the Japanese company of the guard and the first unit of troops of that nationality under the American flag.

Herr Cordes, head of the German Bank in Peking, has been arrested, and a warrant has been issued against his associate, Herr Eggeling, on a charge of concealing the books of the bank and refusing to hand them over to the Chinese authorities. Cordes and Eggeling claim that the originals of the books were destroyed long ago and that the only copies in existence had been sent to Berlin.

F. M. Sanderson, the printing expert for the Tientsin Press, Ltd,, has severed his direct connection with the Art Preservative and has been appointed manager of A. Bari's theates in Peking and Tientsin. One of the first innovations introduced by Mr. Sanderson was to commence the publication of a "house organ" to advertise the attractions of the theaters under his management.

Yu Ya-ching, director of the Ning Shao Steamship Company and chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, has protested to the Chinese Government against the charter to Chang Chien of the interned Austrian and German ships. Yu Ya-ching claims that his proposal to the Government was not given proper consideration and that Chang Chien received preferential treatment.

The Shanghai Mixed Court was occupied during the week in taking evidence in the case in which A.W. Sorms, a German, and former Customs official, was charged with embezzlement. The principal witness for the prosecution was C. P. Dawson, chief tide surveyor. A feature of the hearings was the sharp cross-examination of this witness by counsel for the defence, F. Hadley, who elicited the admission from Mr. Dawson that he "hated" the accused.

During the trial at the Shanghai Mixed Court September 13 of three Chinese printing managers on charges of having made replicas of passports of neutral countries, Max Kindler, one of the Austrians charged with conspiracy in the recent attack on the Austrian consulate, testified that the German Consular officials threatened to have his dentist business boycotted unless he aided in securing the forgeries; and that the forged documents were used successfully in effecting the flight of a number of persons.

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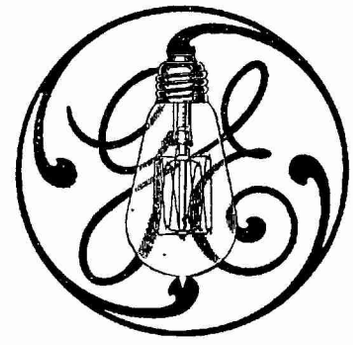

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The Chinese postal authorities complain that their efforts at censorship are greatly nullified by the fact that the Japanese postal system throughout China reaches all the principal places and that persons who wish to avoid the Chinese censorship merely make use of the Japanese post office. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the Japanese rates are the same as the Chinese—in fact less, as the Japanese post offices receive the depreciated subsidiary coinage at their face value whereas the Chinese post office adds about twelve percent to make up the deficiency.

Dr. Samuel M. Zwemer, the well known writer and authority on the Moslem question, made several addresses in Shanghai—one last Saturday at the Carlton before the Saturday Club and another at the Union Church on Tuesday evening. Among the points brought out by the speaker were that Great Britain's flag flew over half the 200 millions of Mohammedans in the world. Holland came next with about 35 millions. Mohammednism was spreading, but among the features that made against the truth it held were its intolerance and the fact that it could not make progress without discrediting its prophet and its book. The war was bringing new light to Mesopotamia, and when relieved from Turkish misrule the Tigris Valley would became the granary of the world.

At the Shanghai Mixed Court last Monday a son of Yuan Taotai was fined $400 for having recklessly driven a motor car on Edingburgh road, knocking down a Chinese child, which later died. On the same day

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the Chinese girl of 19 who had taken a joy ride on the Bund at two o'clock in the morning, driving without a permit, and refusing to stop when asked by the Police to do so (mention of which was made last week), was sent to prison for a week. The principal Shanghai daily newspaper has seen fit to draw attention in a long editorial to the apparent severity of the latter sentence as compared with the former. The point, however, not to be lost sight of is that in the latter instance the girl's action was deliberate, whereas in the former it was merely reckless. In this connection also it is well to keep in mind the remark of the Court that the girl was of a class that ought not to be allowed to drive a car under any circumstances.

Japanese Ships to War Zone

From the San Francisco Chronicle

As matters stand, the commerce of the world will have to recognize that everything else must give way to traffic between North American ports and those of the European allies. The United States Government now proposes to exercise its power of commandeering American tonnage, and presumbly all ships commandeered will be for service in the danger zone.

We have no power over ships of neutrals, whose owners naturally prefer the less dangerous service, and the proposition seems to be to use ships of the belligerent countries in the danger zone and arrange with neutrals to take the places of ships removed from other routes.

Japan, however, is a belligerent and seems in duty bound to supply its due quota of ships for this dangerous service, which it is not yet doing, the necessity perhaps not having existed.

In the way of gentle persuasion, the President is now saying to Japan that it will get no more steel from this country until it supplies its due share of ships for the Atlantic trade.

Japan has been making a great deal of money in buying steel in this country for ships and for munitions to be sold to Russia. Until conditions in Russia change it is not apparent that the common cause will be served by supplying munitions to its armies, and there is a feeling that the war has been so exceedingly profitable to Japan that it should assume something more of the burden.

The European neutrals are in sore need of supplies, which can be had only in this country, and we are willing to furnish the supplies on condition that neither they nor their equivalent shall reach the enemy. We will not continue to supply feed to be made into meat to be sold to Germany, as we were quite willing to do so long as we were ourselves neutral. The neutrals are, of course, so far as we are concerned, entirely free to sell anything they please to the enemy. Only we decline to hereafter supply them with the raw materials.

In the arrangements said to be pending it appears that as a condition of supplies, even for necessary home use, the neutral governments will be expected to arrange to supply ships for runs from which our own and the allies' vessels are taken for the service of the war.

But the most important deal is apparently that with Japan, which has many ships and is under the obligations of a belligerent.

Correspondence

The Position of the South

To The Editor, Millard's Review:

The South is opposed to the present government in Peking and will remain so until the parliament is reinstated, the cabinet confirmed by it, and the President inaugurated according to the strict letter of the Provisional Constitution. However, the political opposition in internal affairs does not prevent the South from assuming the same attitude towards Germany and Austria as the North.

The South will act in accord with the North as far as dealings with these foreign Powers are concerned, but the co-operation stops at that point. They act in accord in this matter because they acknowledge Germany and Austria as the common enemies of mankind, and the South will send soldiers to fight in Europe or any other field of operations if the North will do the same.

This attitude and policy has been explained by Mr. Wu Ching-lien, speaker of the House, in his circular telegram of a few days ago, which has been published in local newspapers. No civil war will take place between the South and the North, since the Southern leaders know that would weaken China's position towards the common foreign enemy. On the other hand, the South will devote its energy to the development of industries and the dissemination of education through which alone, and not through militarism, can China hope to be a great power in the world in the future.

Delta Lamde.

Shanghai, Sept. 6, 1917.

Women's Work

Lecture on Mohammedan Women

The American Woman's Club opened the season last Wednesday by meeting at the home of Dr. and Mrs. S. J. Woodbridge, 176 North Szechuen Road, to hear Dr. Samuel, Zwemer the well known missionary and authority on Islamism, lecture on the life of Moslem women. Dr. Zwemer was introduced to the audience by Mrs. Woodbridge, chairman of the Philanthropic

committee. In an interesting talk he depicted the bondage of the Mohammedan woman, tied down by the injunctions of the Koran, taught to consider herself ever the inferior of man and living thus without hope of a freer sphere. The speaker discussed the ways in which the problem is being dealt with and the hopes of future accomplishments.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Prominent Tokio Journal Attacks Britain

The following is a literal translation from an unsigned single-page article appearing in the September number of the Taiyo, and though couched in ambiguous terms of insinuation, the purport of the article is unmistakable.

The certain splendid indomitable country which since the outbreak of the war has been holding the leadership of the Entente Allies, undaunted in the teeth of numerous difficulties, was not a little panic-stricken before the desperate activities of German submarines, and in the extremity of her pessimism has approached our country with rigorous and irrational negotiations concerning the shipping problem. This has perfectly scared the Kasumigaseki (Foreign Office) which has been very timid at the best of times. Subsequently America's participation brought some measure of reassurance, but as the shortage of shipping was felt as keenly as before, the Power referred to would not relax her severity in making demands on our authorities, and the poor Kasumigaseki are said to be as much worried as ever.

As an ally Japan ought to do her best to help the Entente, but she has no obligation to go so far in her assistance as to risk her very existence. But from the viewpoint of that certain country, it seems preposterous that Japan, being a member of the Allies, should be reaping profits out of the war—and that we should not do a bit more in sharing the burdens of the war. And the communication sent to Japan in the late spring from that country was a most outspoken document seldom to be seen even in the unreserved communications of blood relatives, being discourteous in tone and arrogant in language. The young military and naval officers were indignant at hearing of this; they threatened at one time to bring up a problem of national disgrace, it is said.

Whether it has anything to do with this or not, the dispatch of our naval force to the Mediterranean soon became a fact. But the highly-wrought diplomatic document mentioned has not been repealed. Not only that, but the attitude of that country grew all the more pressing with America's participation in the war. She would not mince words in reminding Japan that considering that the United States has abandoned her money-making principles in the cause of the war, Japan should not be so egoistic and unfriendly as to refuse supplying as much shipping as wanted. Before America's participation she was somewhat reserved in her wording lest she should offend Japan, but has since completely altered her attitude—which cannot but alarm our authorities.

At this time America's embargo on steel was announced; it is a blow in our vulnerable point. As this ban seems to have some connection with the certain country, the Kasumigaseki honorables are said to have turned pale with fright, while the anger of the military officers grew proportionately strong. Thus it is extremely busy and confused in the Kasumigaseki, though all seems to go well outwardly. Whether true or otherwise we do not know, but we have transcribed the gossip just as we have heard it.

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Customs Tariff and Boxer Indemnities.

From the Peking Daily News

China has not since 1900 been free to use the Maritime Customs Revenue for current needs, but has had part of her income from this source diverted to the payment of Boxer Indemnities and other annual liabilities secured upon the Maritime Customs and upon Likin. The total amount of payment so secured under Annex No. 13 of the Protocol of 1901 for each of the years 1917 to 1921 is Hk. Tls.* 42,983,800, of which Hk. Tls. 24,493,800 are on account of Boxer Indemnities, and the remainder, H. Tls. 18,500,000, are for other debts. The German and Austro-Hungarian share of the Boxer Indemnity was wiped out by the Declaration of War, and as that share amounted to

slightly over 20 per cent of the total, China's Declaration of War has wiped out one-fifth of the sum outstanding on indemnity account for the remaining period of amortization, and this works out at roughly Hk. Tls.140,000,000. or $210,000.000. That is the ultimate amount of debt wiped out as between China and the Central European Powers, but in order to form a true estimate of what it means to China at the present time to have declared war against Germany and Austria-Hungary and to have found grace in the sight of the Allied Powers so that they have consented to the raising of the Customs Tariff and to the postponement of the Boxer Indemnities for five years it would be best to ascertain what are China's increased income and reduced liabilities for the quinquennium of postponement. The United States share of the indemnities is being diverted to other purposes, and is still being earmarked for those purposes, so it must not be reckoned in any way as a reduced liability. The share of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Portugal, Italy and Japan, with one-third of the Russian share of the indemnities, amounts to a little over 73 per cent of the total. Spread over five years the total liability of Boxer Indemnity account is Hk. Tls. 122,419,000. Seventy-three per cent. of this amounts to Hk. Tls. 90,000,000 in round figures, or $135,000,000, or $27,000,000 annually.

China has thus at the present time at her disposal an additional revenue of nearly sixty million dollars annually, made up of two sums, a probable $30,000,000 from increased Customs duties, and a fairly certain $27,000,000 from the postponement of the Boxer Indemnities. This sum, properly applied, should enable the Government to effect considerable reorganization without resort to foreign loans, a course that we have urged more than once before.

*Hk. Tls. is the abbreviation for Haikwan (Customs) Tael—its value being exactly one Mexican dollar and a half.

Japan's "Special Position"

From the Peking Evening Times (Chinese owned)

It is inconceivable that the new democratic Government in Russia could agree to the sacrifice of the liberties of the Chinese people and to the granting of the right of unchecked Japanese aggression in China in exchange for Japanese aid. And yet such concessions as these are implied, as everyone in the Far East knows, in any recognition of Japan's "special position" in the Orient. Japan's "special position" means an extension to the whole Far East of the policy which Japan has pursued in her development of Manchuria. In Manchuria it means the right to control through a railway system the shipment of all merchandise, the right to see to it that no competing nation can do business where Japanese business is established. It means the right to rob the Chinese of all practical administrative power and to make the Japanese consul a colonial dictator. It means the right to use local outlaws as agents provocateurs, and to reduce the stamina and vigor of the Chinese people by filling them full of cheap morphine. It means the right of police supervision over all Chinese affairs, the right of dismissing all cases from the Japanese courts in which the Japanese concerned is not obviously in the right, and many more rights which one must go to Manchuria to understand fully. The recognition of "Japan's special position" in the East means nothing less than the application of these Manchurian precedents to all of China and eventually to the whole East. It means that under such conditions foreign trade and foreign residence in the East would be impossible in a decade, and for such a concession Japan is said by her own journalists to be dickering on Wilson's diplomatic support.

The true aspect of Japan's special position in this part of the world in not unknown in Washington and the Occidental governments can probably be trusted to take care of China's interests but if China were in any degree awake to the possible menace of such a mission as Viscount Ishii's, if her rulers could be brought to take an intelligent interest in their country's future, she would not be content to entrust matters of such vital concern to her entirely to Washington, or London, or Petrograd; she would be as busy as Ishii presenting her wishes, her aspirations and her offers of cooperation in Washington or elsewhere.

China Ought to Develop National Resources

From The Peking Daily News

There is one source of income that the Government must prepare to tap before long, that will be the richest of China's assets, namely her natural resources. By so framing regulations as to invite the investment of capital in mining, agricultural and industrial enterprises, and by moderate taxation of these enterprises when once they are established, the Government should be able to draw quite immense revenues, and be able within a very short time to be quite independent of foreign loans. This, ultimately, is the source not only of national revenue but of national wealth, which are not the same-thing, be it observed; and when once the country has begun to tap this source of wealth and the Government to draw from it for revenue purposes, a new era will have opened in the history of the country. The present Government has every encouragement and reason to earn eternal fame by taking the first rational move in this direction.

Peking and the Provinces

From the Peking Daily News

One of the principal tasks of the National Council when it meets will be to adjust the constitutional relations between the Central Government and the provinces. Under the Empire those relations were at first very simple, but towards the end of that period conditions were changing so much and so rapidly that the old relations were beginning to show signs of strain. Since the inauguration of the Republic these relations have never been clearly defined, and from this fact has arisen no small part of the difficulty that has attended provincial administration during the past few years. It is to be anticipated that when a body of practical men, such as one may expect will form the National Council, has put these relations on a clear and practicable basis, a great many of these difficulties will disappear.

America and the "International Mind"

From the Japan Advertiser (Tokio)

Whether Americans like it or not the policy of national isolation which they cherished from the era of Washington to the end of the first term of Wilson has gone to the limbo of outworn things. The ocean which they long felt made them comparatively safe from European invasion has lost much of its potency in these days of wireless telegraphy and far-cruising U-boats. The whole tendency of events, moreover, is to decrease America's aloofness more and more. With a London-New York air express service looming up as a probability instead of a Jules Verne dream who can believe that

America will ever return to the "shirt sleeve diplomacy" of certain past epochs in her history or that she can ever again keep free of some form of the "entangling alliances" which Washington urged his country to avoid? We believe that most Americans wisely welcome this change in their national position. . . . America has been very self-absorbed in the past, her internal development having been rapid. She has had comparatively small interests abroad. Her geographical position only accentuated this spirit of provincialism and to the press of the United States we owe some blame for it. It has been a maxim among American newspaper editors: "First, local news, then state news, then national news and last of all, international news." This parochial point of view has hurt America's material interests in more cases than one. . . . Since the commencement of the war there has been a decided change for the better. This is reflected by the newspapers, which have been devoting a much larger amount of space to foreign news in response to the obvious public demand. If the war lasts many months longer America will suffer as the other nations are now suffering, but one of the certain benefits which the United States is destined to acquire from the war is a development of the "international mind."

China's Internal Situation and Her Foreign Policy

From the Sin Wan Pao (Shanghai)

The attitude of Canton province has changed a little and Fu Liang-tsu has resumed his post as tuchun of Hunan. The ministers of the allied powers have decided to accept China's conditions. It may be said that the government has had success both with its interior politics and with its foreign affairs. Nevertheless, the government ought to keep active so as to secure advantages later on. What is the real attitude of Canton province and of Hunan province? It is impossible to comprehend. Even though no untoward incident occurs in said provinces, it will be difficult to arrange matters in Szechuen and Yunnan. Even though Szechuen and Yunnan are reconciled it will not mean that quiet has been reestablished. The questions of the Parliament and of the Constitution require still further discussion. More than this, the troops are turbulent, the finances show a deficit, and the people are in misery. Thus internally we are far from happiness. As regards foreign politics, our efforts for the moment have been crowned with success. Nevertheless, the government must look over its resources for use in the war, encourage the people in furnishing products to the belligerents and make use of the occasion to benefit the country.

Startling Attack on Finance Minister of China

Peking Correspondent of the Peking & Tientsin Times

A rather startling attack has been made on the Minister of Finance by the *Peking Jih Pao*. The article is interesting as showing the trend of party politics but considerable doubt must be placed on the charges which it contains. While the writer does not pretend to know the internal workings of the Ministry of Finance or of the private actions of the official in charge, this is the first attempt that he has known of Mr. Liang Chi-chao being charged with dishonesty. Heretofore, while many of his political rivals have disagreed with the various political campaigns he has carried on, they have all left the question of his dishonesty out of the discussion and have implied that corruption is the one thing he is free from. In a country like China where the first thing a political rival does is to question the honesty of the other the fact that he has escaped from being tainted in that way for so long a time speaks for itself. The article says, "That a certain Minister (obviously the Minister of Finance) has lately drawn a large amount of public funds for the purchase of a great quantity of Domestic Bonds the interest upon which is to be drawn almost immediately and put them into his own private purse, and then placed the bonds to the credit of the fund drawn upon, thus enabling him to gain great profit. It is said that the matter has come to the ears of the high authorities which has resulted in the rumor being circulated that the Minister in question was to be dismissed." The same paper reported also that a commission to the tune of $100,000 has been secured by the officials concerned in the conclusion of the 10,000,000 Yen loan recently concluded with the Japanese. It is very much to be doubted whether the Japanese who issued this loan on very favorable terms would give any commission for securing the agreement. It is clearly stated in the agreement at what rate the loan is to be issued and the brokerage is also clearly defined. The Chinese Government therefore knows exactly what money it has coming to it as the proceeds of this loan so it will be impossible for those who conducted the negotiations to make anything out of that unless they deliberately steal it. The terms as stated above for a short term loan are extremely favorable to the Chinese and, provided the terms are as stated to the press, it is difficult to imagine any reason for giving a commission for the securing of the contract. It may be

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mentioned that of late the *Peking Jih Pao* has shown considerable hostility towards the Chinputang party and appears to be devoting itself to supporting the Chaotungpu clique. Report has it that Tsao Ju-lin is interested in the *Peking Daily News* and that it can be said to represent the views of the party of which he is such a shining light. Although the Chinputang and the Chaotungpu clique outwardy appear to be working together those in the know maintain that they are working on independent lines and that there is considerable feeling beween the two parties. The struggle which is now going on below the surface, is to manoeuver each other out of positions of influence and power. This move in conjunction with the known split in policy in the higher circles will undoubtedly lead to some very interesting developments in the near future. Preparations are now being made to lay the foundations for the next Presidential elections which are to take place next year and much of the manoeuvring now going on is in reality a jockeying for position from which to launch their presidential campaign.

A United China

From the Peking & Tientsin Times

The essential need of China at the moment is a strong Government; whose authority is recognized throughout the country. Whether the dissolution of Parliament was legal or illegal, no one can deny that its existence did little or nothing to assist the Administration. Its mischievous quarrels and obstruction were constant sources of embarrasment to the Administration, and were the cause of continual unrest and discontent. The new President and his Premier are not anxious to govern without a Legislature, but only to devise means by which a Legislature can be formed which will be a help instead of an obstacle to efficient government. No amount of arguing or manifestoes will convince foreigners sympathetic to China that the country is yet ripe for the ultra-democratic methods advocated by the Kuomintang. The goal at which they aim will undoubtedly be reached in time, but only as a result of political evolution. And if political extremists continue to bicker at such a crisis in their nation's history they will not only injure the causes they profess to have at heart, but still further alienate foreign sympathy.

Anti-Dutch Propaganda.

From the Peking Evening Times.

With a view to exciting the Chinese, the Japanese News Agencies in Peking have been making the most of China's difficulties with the Netherlands Minister and have issued many statements of such a dangerous character that the Chinese Government has been forced to publish categorical denials of them and at the same time Chinese reports from Java convey the news that Japanese agents there are increasingly active.

Against this propaganda the Chinese people should be carefully warned. They must understand that any campaign which the Chinese undertake against the East Indies with the Japanese will be in the interest of the Japanese and of the Japanese alone. Publicists in Japan have been voicing a Japanese ambition to take over the Dutch East Indies for many years, and if an excuse were afforded by a breach between China and Holland, Japan would undoubtedly make the most of it in the interest of "the peace of the Far East", and so far as the Chinese in Java is concerned Java would become a second Formosa.

The Weights and Measures of China

BY H. B. MORSE

WHILE the currency of China is in a state of confusion, it is at the same time regulated by, and in the interest of, the bankers and money-changers, trained in their profession for many centuries. The state of the weights and measures is, however, chaos itself, and the amount of regulation applied to it is infinitesimal. In this country of weak application of the governmental function and of widely democratic organisation, the trader uses as a matter of course the differentiated measures which are illegal in modernised countries, buying with a long or heavy measure and selling with a short or light measure; and the only interference by government takes the form of an edict at an interval of perhaps a century, or an occasional proclamation which is disregarded as soon as the rain has washed the ink. The guilds make some attempt to preserve a local uniformity in the measures accepted by themselves, but they have no official function, and their efforts are mainly directed to secure open dealing between their own members, their motto being that of the New York statesman, "The public be damned." In this chaos, however, some conventions must be recognised if trade is to go on, and fixed theoretic standards can be found; but it may be said at once that in any place every trade has its own standard, and that the trade standards of one place are not the same as those other places.

The American and English peoples are in a position to understand, better than any others, the theoretic system—the tables of weights and measures—prevailing in China, having themselves a system in which the various measures have no common inter-relation, and of which the table in use in the United Kingdom and the United States proceed on no one notation, but skip lightly from dozens to scores, from sevens to fours, from a decimal to a duodecimal notation. In this last respect the Chinese are wiser, and with two exceptions base their tables on a purely decimal notation; but in their disregard of any common relation between the different measures, they are on the same footing as ourselves.

While in theory their tables are based generally on a decimal notation, the Chinese would not be Chinese if, in applying this theory to practice, they did not make some differences, perfectly recognised and accepted as the custom of the trade and place. Thus the table gives 100 kin (catty) as making 1 tan (picul); but at Amoy the picul of indigo is 100 catties, of white sugar 95 catties, and of brown sugar 94 catties; of rice the picul at Shanghai is 100 catties, at Amoy 140 catties, and at Foochow 180 catties; for tribute rice the stipulated picul is 120 catties, but at Nanking it is 140 catties. These are enough to illustrate this form of irregularity; but generally the purpose of this article is to consider only the standards accepted at each place by the guilds concerned.

WEIGHT

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When you Think

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Think of

SZECHUEN

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Widler & Company

Chungking, West China.

(Born 1915—Still Existing.)

usually, and in exact accounts invariably, stated in the single unit of catty, even when the amount is millions; and for valuable articles, such as musk, in taels, even to the amount of thousands. The catty generally known to foreigners is that imposed by treaty as the weight to be used for levy of Customs duty, 21 1/3 ounces avoirdupois, as stipulated by the British treaty, 604.53 grammes as stipulated by the French treaty, the two differing by 0'4 grammes or 6 grains. This is a purely arbitrary standard imposed by, or on, the foreign merchant, and accepted because it was a round figure approximating closely to the merchants' standard prevailing at Canton, actually weighing 21'21 ounces avoirdupois, with which the English trader first came in touch, and which a hundred years ago he used in buying his tea and silk. At Canton and in its vicinity there are other standards, by which the catty ranges from 19'68 to 22'06 ounces. In the trade area of Shanghai there is a standard for the use of Chinese in their foreign dealings by which the catty is 20'4 ounces, while the regular guild catty is 18'6 ounces; the Soochow guild catty is 19'7 ounces, that for rice paid as Imperial tribute is 20'6 ounces, while that for the sale of oil is 23'2 ounces and for sugar is 27'25 ounces. At Hangchow there are seventeen different standards, ranging from 16 to 24 ounces, all equally recognised in their respective trades; and throughout the Empire catties are known, ranging from 12 to 42'5 ounces.

CAPACITY

The Chinese table of capacity gives sixteen decimal divisions, down to a 1,000,000,000,000,000th part of the shih; those in common use are the tow (10), sheng (100), and ko (1000). Measures of capacity are seldom used except for rice and grain, and these are ordinarily sold wholesale by weight; fluids, such as oil, spirits, molasses, etc., are almost invariably sold by weight. Grain tribute is assessed on the tax note by measures of capacity, but is generally collected by weight at a rate of conversion fixed by the collectors, when it is not collected in money at rates also fixed by the collectors. The tow (which we may call peck) for tribute contains 629 cubic inches (10'31 litres), but in different parts of the Empire different standards of tow exist ranging from 176 all the way to 1,800 cubic inches.

The table of length is divided decimally down to the 10,000,000th part of a foot, and goes up to 10 feet—1 chang. The foreign merchant knows as the unit of length the chih, commonly called "foot", imposed by treaty, accepted by the Customs, and measuring 14'1 English inches; this finds no exact counterpart at Canton, where the carpenter's foot is 13'8 inches and the tailor's foot is 14'8 inches. Land is sometimes measured by a special standard, but usually throughout China by the carpenter's foot. Canton is divided into two magistracies (hsien) by a line running through the middle of the city; on the west of this line, land is measured by a foot of 14'7 inches, and on the east by a foot of 14'8 inches, which is the tailor's foot of Canton. At Shanghai the tailor's foot is 13'85 inches and the carpenter's foot is 11'1 inches; the official land foot is 12'1 inches, but the foot in ordinary use for transfers of land is 13'2 inches. At Nanking the carpenter's foot is 12'6 inches, , but the foot for measurement of timber is 13'5 inches. At Soochow the tailor's foot is 13'45 inches, but that used for the measurement of cloth is 11'1 inches. At Shiuhing carpenters use a foot of 14 inches, but masons working on the same building use a foot of 11'1 inches. These instances of inconsistency might be amplified indefinitely; suffice it to say that in China local standards of the foot range from 8'6 to 27'8 inches.

DISTANCE

The Chinese do not much trouble themselves with the accurate measurement of distance, and would sympathise fully with the Dutch measurement of canal boat-runs by the number of pipes smoked. A theoretic unit exists, the li, measuring 1,800 of the land foot; but, as the latter varies throughout the Empire, so would the li vary, if any one cared to measure it. Based on a foot of 14'1 English inches it would measure 705 yards, or four-tenths of a statute mile. In practice it is one-hundredth of the distance a laden porter will cover in a day of ten hours marching; on the plain this would represent a third of a mile, a half-kilometre, more or less, but in hilly country it varies considerably. By Chinese reckoning, if it is 50 li to the top of Mount Washington, returning by the same road to the same point the distance may be 25 li; and similarly a mountain may be spoken of as 100 miles high - by road.

AREA

The table of area is purely decimal, the unit, the mow, being divided down to the 10,000,000th part; 100 mow make a ching. In the calculation of the mow occurs the second of the two departures from the decimal system in China: it is 240 square "paces" or "bows," each bow being 5 feet long, and is therefore 6,000 square land feet; but as the land foot varies, so does the mow vary. The "customary" mow at Shanghai is exactly one-sixth of an English acre (7,260 square feet, English); but thoughout the Empire the mow varies from 3,840 to 9,964, with one standard of 18,148 English square feet.

To give further details of all the vagaries of the measures of China would take a volume, but enough has been written to indicate in some degree the variability of what are held to be standards, and the mental attitude of those on whom it is sought to impose uniformity. The example of other countries may be cited, where order has been evolved from chaos and uniformity from diversity, but it must be remembered that China is not one country, it is a dozen; it is a continent, with the population and the diversity of a continent, with the inborn habit of centuries to stereotype the minds of the people, and with the natural stubbornness of an old civilisation to resist all change.—*From "The Trade and Administration of the Chinese Empire."*

Japan's Competition After The War

That the present economic growth of Japan and its possible effect upon the trade of Europe after the war, is receiving close attention in Europe is shown by Maurice Dewarin in an article in the Revue des Sciences Politiques of Paris. Mr. Dewarin writes inter alia :

When the European war finally comes to an end the belligerents of the two groups will issue exhausted from the struggle, and it will be necessary for them to repair the ravages of that devastating scourge before they can contemplate the resumption of economic relations. Among the Allies it is our friends of the Far East alone who will come out of the conflict both richer and stronger—and this merely through the force of circumstances and although they loyally fulfilled their duty to the Allies.

Their triple role of munitioners for the armies of the coalition, of purveyors to their own markets, and of exporters to the countries habitually tributary to Europe, will have enabled them to accumulate enormous profits. Moreover, since they have suffered but insignificant military losses they will have the further advantage of an abundant supply of labor at low wages.

A portion of those gains are already being put to use. The stock of gold in Japan, guarantee of the fiduciary circulation of the country, has doubled in two years. The national treasury holds foreign securities and government bonds; the national debt has been lightened by amortizations and redemptions.

What is to be done with the surplus of capital thus amassed by individuals as well as by the public treasury? The Nippon Government, having general public welfare in view, has planned the execution of a long programme of public works in the after-war period, or even earlier, of which the reconstruction of the railway system will form but a small part.

The capitalists for their part have two objects in view—the lessening as much as possible of the economic tribute hitherto paid to foreign nations, and the development of both commercial and financial activities in foreign parts. To this end they are seeking to make available the natural riches as yet unexploited, not only of the Nippon Archipelago, but the annexed territories of the Empire proper. In fact, Korea, Manchuria, Karafuto (the southern portion of Sakhalin), the whole of this vast region washed by the waves of the Pacific, constitutes a realm comparable to our own Northern Africa, and the island of Formosa is in some sort a Japanese Corsica, at once richer and wilder than the European island.

Mr. Dewarin cautions his readers particularly against mistaking the attitude of Japan, observing that she is determined to be mistress of her own affairs, and stating that a year ago the *Japan Times* noted the growing tendency among her merchants and manufacturers to avoid transacting business through the intermediary of European houses, and to deal directly with the buyers and sellers of other countries. He continues:

Moreover, they seek to extend their foreign trade as much as possible. A great London daily has acknowledged, not without bitterness, that England would have to struggle in India, after the war, against the lively competition of her Far-East ally. We are of the belief that this situation will not be limited to this English colony, nor be peculiar to Great Britain.

The Astor House Hotel Additions

The improvements on the Astor House Hotel Building in Shanghai are rapidly being brought to a conclusion. The new building which has been erected over the old stores on Broadway contains twenty-seven rooms. Each room is provided with private bath and a large closet. The bed rooms are all very large being 21 feet by 20 feet, finished in hardwood mission style and stained, and with built-in fireplaces. The bath-rooms have tile floor and wainscot and all contain porcelain tubs, flush toilets and all smaller bath-room essentials such as towel racks, soap dishes etc. In addition to large closets in each bedroom there is a wardrobe with mirror doors running full length of the door.

The building is constructed of concrete throughout and is adequately provided with fire escapes. The exterior is finished in white sand plaster and the taint of Mexican architecture, especially indicated in the balconies, gives a very pleasing design to the exterior. The upper floor of the old dining room which has been turned into suites will be completed shortly. In all there are seven suites, each provided with two rooms, small reception hall and private baths. The suites are all finished in a first class manner, each containing wardrobe and finished with hardwood. The bathrooms will have a tile floor and wainscot and contain the latest plumbing accessories including flush toilets. The ball room when completed will have nearly double the capacity which it previously contained, it being extended right through from the Palm Court to the Astor Road, making an additional floor space of over two thousand square feet. The end of November should see all the work going on at the present time in this hotel fully completed and the proprietors will be able to accommodate a much larger number of guests. Lafuente and Wootten of Shanghai are the architets.

Protection for Chinese Coolies

The Chinese Minister of Interior has drawn up a complete set of regulations regarding the recruiting of Chinese labor and the protection to be accorded the coolies working in Europe in connection with the war. Formerly recruiting of Chinese labor by the Entente Allies had to be done without approval of the Chinese Government. Weihaiwei was a centre for Great Britain and Chefoo and Tientsin for the French, while Vladivostock has of course been the recruiting centre of the Russians. Fukien, Shantung, Chihli and Manchuria are the principal places from which the large levies of Chinese coolies are drawn for Europe. Hitherto, however, each recruiting company had its own regulations and agreements. This fact alone has given no small amount of trouble to the Government, which has sought to exercise some control for the protection of the coolies. According to the new regulations drawn up by the Ministry of Interior all coolies are to be examined by special departments organised for this purpose and careful records kept of them for the benefit of the families of the coolies. Provisions will also be included to safeguard the interests of the coolies and to prevent unscrupulous people from cheating the innocent laborers. The new regulations are receiving the attention of the Cabinet.—*The Peking Gazette.*

Economic Exclusiveness Now Past

From the New York Times

Truly, the period of our economic exclusiveness is past. Never again can we take the same view of foreign trade as when it was possible for a Senator to ask what we had to do with abroad. That era died along with the "high and higher" theory of protective tariffs. Hereafter it will not be possible for America to legislate for the exclusion of the goods with which the rest of the world must pay its debt to us, if it is to be paid at all. The world cannot supply gold permanently at the rate which we have received it during the war period, nor can we return it with equal freedom after it has passed into our credit fabric. We must supply it on demand and tender of equivalent values in goods or our credit will suffer. But we must defend our gold with our goods rather than with laws for the restraint of a trade of such vitality as is now demonstrated. We have passed into a new era and must have new economic policies.

Commercial and Financial Notes

It has been announced that the second American Liberty Loan of G 3 billion dollars it to be launched on November 15.

Twenty-six merchantmen, each exceeding 1,000 tons, aggregating 109,621 tons were launched at various shipbuilding yards in Japan during August.

A federal income tax, the first ever to be applied in Canada, has been adopted by the Canadian House of Commons. The purpose of the tax is to meet new war burdens.

According to the Chinese press, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the United States, has been asked by wire to make inquiries of the American government regarding a loan to China.

Control of export of silver is to be more effectively exercised by Japan. Orders have been issued forbidding export of silver in amounts more than $50 without the permission of the Ministry of Finance. The reason for this action is that silver has reached so high a price that the silver content of the Japanese coins is intrinsically worth more than the face value.

Income taxes of the American government for the fiscal year ending June 30 amounted to G. $360,006,-142: the tax on corporations amounted to G. $180,-064,664; and that on individuals brought in G. $179,-941,478.

It is reported from Pyongyang (Korea) that negotiations concerning the purchase of a copper mine at Huchang are now favorably progressing between the Italian owners of the mine and a Japanese mining company now in course of organization in Osaka.

The British Institute of Bankers has recommended that a decimal system of coinage be adopted in England. The Institute also recommended that the metric system of weights and measures be adopted. The committee recommended that the pound sterling be retained but that it be divided into a thousand parts called mils.

The Bank Line Transport Company, an American corporation, but said to also contain British and Dutch capital, has established a cargo service between San Francisco and Calcutta. The Dutch steamers, Ombilim and Van Overstraten, two 7,000 ton freighters have already been put in service, and negotiations for other steamers are said to be under way.

The Mitsu Bishi Company of Kobe has received the contract from Chang Chien, of the Ta Teh steamship Company—who have leased the interned Austrian and German ships from the Chinese Government—to repair the ships before they are put into service. Minor repairs are being made here in China, after which the boats will be taken to Kobe for overhauling.

The former German steamer Gouv. Jaeschke recently arrived in San Francisco on its first trip from Honolulu, after having been repaired and put back in service. The entire cargo was consigned to the United States Shipping Board and consisted of 8,128 bags of sugar, 401 empty drums, 861 bunches of bananas, 117 sacks of bone and 48 cases of explosive caps.

Shipments of silver from Shanghai to Vladivostock, for Russian use, are contributing to the scarcity and high price of the metal in this part of the world. A shipment of 814 bars and 140,000 taels was made last week and another 10 lakhs is going this week. These shipments are supposed to be part of a £1,000,-000 purchase made by Russia in China.

The American government on August 1 extended an additional credit of G. $185,000,000 to Great Britain, G. $160,000,000 to France, and G. $2,500,000 to the Belgian government. The total advances of the American government to the Allies is now G. $1,870,-500,000. Of this Great Britain has received G. $955,-000,000, France G. $330,000.000 and Belgium G. $47,500,000.

There are at present 180,000 tons of imported steel materials for shipbuilding which are owned by different shipbuilding yards in Japan, according to the investigation made by the Department of Communications. It is further reported that orders for 320,000 tons of steel materials have been placed with various steel mills in the United States before the recent embargo on steel in that country.

The United States Shipping Board has recommended to President Wilson that foreign ships be permitted to engage in the coastwise shipping of the United States. The main purpose of the recommendation is to permit Canadian coastwise ships to engage in the coast-wise shipping of coal and iron ores in the Great Lakes. The recommendation however will apply to the shipping of other nations during the war.

According to a compilation by the National City Bank of New York, 4 billion American cigarettes went to China in the last fiscal year ending with June; another billion to the Straits Settlements; 100 millions to Siam, 100 millions to Hongkong and about 10 millions to the Philippines. The value of American cigarettes exported from the United States to the Orient since 1900 is more than 50 million dollars.

A navigation training school has been opened in San Francisco by the United States Shipping Board. Enrollment in the school is open to men between the ages of 19 and 55 years. The course consists of six weeks intensive training on shore, followed by a sea voyage. The students receive G. $75 a month. Similar schools have been opened on the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico ports, the general purpose of which is to train men for the American merchant marine.

That another large American banking corporation will soon be engaged in the foreign banking field is indicated in the establishment of the American Foreign Banking Corporation of New York City. Archibald Cains, former governor of the Federal Reserve Bank

of San Francisco, is president of the new bank. Leading bankers in the principal cities of America have joined in the enterprise, which opened for business in New York on September 1.

The United States on August 4 requisitioned 1,500,000 tons of shipping in process of construction in American yards, which when completed will almost double America's steam tonnage in foreign trade. About 700 ships were seized. As soon as the various yards with the shipping under construction can be gone over by government engineers, the working shifts will be doubled and tripled and all work done under direct supervision of the Federal Shipping Board. Most of the ships seized were under construction for Great Britain and Norway.

The Chief Engineer of the United States army recently made the statement that the amount of railway materials and equipment now being contracted for by the United States for its operations in France exceeded by five times the amount of materials purchased in the construction of the Panama Canal in the last five years. In addition to the construction necessary for the activities of the American army, practically all of the construction work of bridges, electric light and power plants, street and road construction, will be under the supervision of American engineers.

George H. Murphy U. S. Consul General at Cape Town, South Africa, reports the discovery of coal fields probably unique among the world's mineral deposits in that the coal is so heavily impregnated with crude oil as to resemble a sponge, from which the basic constituent of gasoline may almost be squeezed. Chemical tests have established that this Angola coal, as it is known from the district in which it is found, contains as much as 31 per cent of crude oil, and already a company has been formed and fully financed for the exploitation of the new discovery.

President Wilson put into effect August 2 further restrictions on the shipments of iron and steel. All shipments of these products to the allied nations is barred except "only in case said articles are destined for actual war purposes, or will directly contribute thereto." According to the dispatches from Washington, the American and British governments have about reached agreement for joint control of all world's tonnage. Under the plan, the United States will operate most of the neutral tonnage, and Great Britain would have under its control Allied ships. It was stated that England is about ready to recall British ships that have been put at the disposal of her allies. Continued sinkings are said to have made it necessary that every available vessel be used in supplying the British people and armies.

Dr. Koyama, Professor of Dendrology in the North-Eastern University, of Japan, who has just returned from South Manchuria after three years' service with the South Mauchurian Railway Company, draws a glowing picture of the dendrological wealth of the country, which he has thoroughly investigated with a special view to mining its industrial possibilities. The Professor affirms that there is a tract of land there covered with thick deter-forest measuring 2,000,000 *chobu* (4,900,000 acres). The timber which can be produced is estimated at 1,300,000,000 *koku* (13,000,000,000 cubic feet), and the Company proposes to publish a book on this subject with the object of making the natural wealth of South Manchuria better known. He thinks that the members of the Committee for the preservation of old shrines and temples will be particularly interested to learn of the enormous value of South Manchuria as a source for the supply of timber.

THE BANK OF CHINA

GOVERNMENT BANK

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL: $60,000,000.00 PAID UP CAPITAL: $10,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches and Sub-Branches:

PEKING, Kalgan, Sanfang, Pahsien, Lutai, Chohsien, Miyun, Tsinghaihsien, Tungchow, Haitien. TIENTSIN, Paotingfu, Shuntehfu, Lwanhsien, Tangshan, Tsanhsien, Chihsien, Tzechow, Potochen, Shihkiachwang. HANKOW, Ichang, Shash, Wusuen. CHANGSHA, NANKING, Soochow, Chingkiang, Yanchow, Tsingkiangpo, Wusih, Hsuchowfu, Siakwan, Nantungchow. ANKING, Panfow, Tatung, Luichow, Suanchang, Tsongyan, Yunchow, Wuyih, Pochow. TSINANFU, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Teanghsien, Tsining, Ckowtsun, Waiming (Wutung), Linshi, Weihsien, Lingsinhsien, Taianfu, Sangyuan, Lungkow, Yehsien, Jaohsien. KAIFENG, Changteh, Tencheng (Lewanhe), Chowkiakow, Yuhsien (Yuchow) Kweite, Taokow, Honanfu. CHANGCHUN, Antung, Chinhsien (Chinchowfu), Dalny, Harbin, Hulan, Kirin, Kunchuling, Liaoyuanchow, Mukden, Newchang, Shanghaikwan, Sifeng, Tiehling, Tsitsihar, Sinminfu, Herhe, Tionan, Luishowying, Liaoyang, Kwangning, Kaiping, Tsangho, Payien, Suihah, Takushan, Tatungo, Ninkuta. FOOCHOW, Amoy, Santuao, Nankiang, Siahankia, Lungen, Changchowfu, Pucheng, Yenpingfu, Chuanchowfu, Kienao. CANTON, Swatow, Kongmoon, Shiuchow, Kiungchow, Namyung, Pakhei, Hokow, Taileung, Paksha, Shiuhing, Howlik. HANCHOW, Haimen, Huchowfu, Kashing, Lanchi, Ningpo, Shaohingfu, Wenchow. TAIYUANFU, Kweihwating, Sinkianshien, Yuncheng, Paotchen, Fenchen. CHUNKING, Tzeliutsing, Luchow, Chentu, Wanghsien, Wutungchio. SIANFU, Sanyuanhsien, Tungkwan, Hanchunfu, Tenshe, Shanghe. NANCHANG, Kiukiang, Kanchow, Yunchow, Kianfu, Kintehchen.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3, Hankow Road

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At the Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor Hotel Hotel during the week: Mrs. J. Lambert; Miss M. Lambert, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Milne, Los Angeles; E. L. Pearson, Chinkiang; G. H. Bosch, Peking; F. R. Pendleton, Boston; W. T. R. Terry; E. M. Guild, Hongkong; A. H. Wagner, Kedan; M. Curemibhoy, Bombay; A. J. Daniels, Changsha; Mr. and Mrs. B. Jopal, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Katz, Vladivostock; W.F. Newman, Weihaiwei; J. Parry, Hankow; A. E. Brown, Tientsin; H. B. Keelen Soochow: Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Fuller, Washington; J. W. Drawley, New York; Mrs. F. E. Davis, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Moore, New York; James Songstrue; H. Jerrill; Sir W. R. Davis; D. Abraham, U. S. A.; H. Barton, J. Holliday; Miss Eva Hang, New York; W. E. Greenbaum; R. R. Landon, Manila; J. R. Willadsen, Hongkong; Miss Gloria Fonda, U. S. A.; C. E. Kline, Manila; R. J. Jobin, New York; R. R. Roxburgh, Peking; J. M. Percira, Japan; F. C. Hitchcoch, Peking, H. B. Christian, Tientsin; F. Powell, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berkley; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Harston, Hankow; W. A. Young, San Francisco; J. Crosby, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Babcock, Soochow; Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Peters, Tsingtao.

The following guests have registered at the Kalee Hotel during the week: M. F. Bengen, Kuling; Mrs. Saint Pol and 3 Children, Hankow; Mrs. M.F. Bengen; John Stevenson; G. T. Sargent, Kuling; Mr. and Mrs. Baron Babo, Chefoo; G. W. Plumber; L. S. Sterm; Mrs. Eichenborene; Misses Eichenborene; Luhovoo; Salvesen; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Ball Jr., Tientsin; W. Reginald Wheeler, Hangchow; Mr. and Mrs. Slucke and 2 Children, Japan; A. R. Nowell; F. Nightingale; Mrs. C. E. Whiting; Mrs. Rene C. Starling, Kiukiang; Mrs. O. J. de S. Bosto and 3 Children.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Mr. and Mrs. Fernandes, Macaso; R. J. Tobin, New York; E. F. Field; E. Browne, Hongkong; Miss A. Tyler; A. G. Pindes, N. Y. C.; W. O. Comor, Hongkong; Dr. R. E. Shirley, Canton; T. L. Macartiny, Hankow; Mr. E. A. Culpeck; Paternoster; Mrs. Splingaerd; L. Aknyama, Tientsin; and Mrs. J. D. Nakvani; M. Senukoff; G. Fenerback; Mrs. R. J.

Moon; Mrs. C. G. King, Hankow; Mrs. E. Alabaster, Hangchow; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Grugg, Seattle; Mr. A. L. Anderson, Hongkow; Miss H. Simmons; London; J. H. Macaun, Nanking; McCaig John, Hankow, Mr. and Mrs. John Perkins, New York; Chen E. Sang; F. H. Williams, Tientsin; A. E. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Read; Paul Vitry; Mr. and Mrs. Hughes Webber, Dalny; O. Steenstra, Local; L. S. Caldwell, Hangchow; H. Warren; C. Aymard; E. Mapin; H. Schaerer, Local; Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Collum, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Hindmarsh, Kobe; S. N. Sondhein, N. Y. U. S. A.; N. L, Linden, Singapore; J. H. Polhemys, San Francisco; Miss Clarke; J. Joseph; F. Marti; San Francisco; C. M. Benzman, Honchow; H. A. Stewart; Major and wife Cannon; C. R. B. Crompton; J. J. Heaty; P. H. Boddington; B. C. Faed; A. Levy Leon, Yokohama.

The Share Market.

RUBBERS Official only	Closing Quotations, Week End. Sept. 6	Last Quotation, Fri. Sept. 13	Business Done in Shares During Week High	Low	Net Chg.
Padangs	12.50	12.50			
Anglo Java	9	8.75			—0.25
Gulas "L"	6.50	6.50			
Permatas	3.75	3.50			—0.25
Repahs	1.10	0.80			—0.30

BANKS, INDUSTRIALS, INS. COTTONS, LANDS, ETC.

Kungyik Cottons ...	14.50	14.00			—0.50
N. China Ins.	100.00	110.00			+10.00
Langkats	13.00	12.00			—1.00

EXCHANGE

Bar Silver	47½	50			+2½
T. T. on London.. ...	4/10	4/10½			+½
Sov. Bnk. Buy. Rt. ...	$ 5 69	$ 5.65			
Gold $ Bnk. Buy. Rt.	$ 1.17	$ 1.17			
Mexican	72.2	72.2625			
Native Int.	12.	13.			

LONDON RUBBER QUOTATIONS

Spot	2/9	2/9½			+⅛
Forward	2/9¾	2/10			+¼
Tendency					

Date	Langkat Oil Output	Tons.
Sept.	6	77
,,	7	77
,,	8	77
,,	9	77
,,	10	77
,,	11	76

CLOSING OF TRANSFER BOOKS & DIVIDENDS.

Share	Period	Dividend
Kroewoek	10/9 to 20/9	Tls. 0.50
Tebong	14/9 to 20/9	0.50
Padang	17/9 to 25/9	0.50
Alma	17/9 to 25/9	0.45

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New Books and Publications

The Menace of Japan

The Menace of Japan, by Frederick McCormick. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

"THE sword, which Providence and Wisdom commend to China, they also commend to America." In these words, Mr. McCormick brings to a close a book (the title of which may seem rather harsh), written in a somewhat "alarming" strain, but justified by the series of facts which he has collated, the significance of which are all too little understood in America.

Passing over incidents relating to the signing of the Treaty of Portsmouth, which brought to a close the Russo-Japanese war, we come to that point in Japan's history when the Ito-Harriman Memorandum was signed, according to the terms of which the railway taken over from Russia (now the South Manchuria System) was to be leased to American financiers. "While Schiff was loaning money to Japan, and Roosevelt was turning bayonets into pruning hooks and swords into ploughshares, Taft, then Secretary of War, was being snubbed at Canton by a bumptious Chinese small official, and the President's daughter, afterwards Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, was in the interior of China having daily adventures for the edification, through the press, of men and nations," Harriman successfully argued that he could operate the railway at a profit and give a generous royalty to Japan. The plan never came to fruition, however, because Count Komura on returning to the Far East from Portsmouth "placed in China's mouth the statement that China could not consider the proposal." Count Komura was working for a Greater Japan.

The next occasion on which an American enterprise was attempted in China was in August, 1907, when China entered into an agreement through the American Consul General at Mukden for capitalizing a Manchuria Bank with American money. Concerning this project we read that "the unauthorized and independent opposition of the young consuls, and their accompanying propaganda, which resulted in strengthening Chinese counteraction against Japan, aroused Japan more than anything that America had done in East Asia. And then began the real American-Japanese conflict of ill-feeling and sensation."

While Japan was silently but forcibly undermining the "Open Door" policy, "Japan's allies struck us on our flank in Central China." In 1909, Great Britain, France and Germany squabbled considerably among themselves concerning the Canton-Hankow railway concession. The British were being outplayed by the Germans, when as a last chance "Great Britain conveniently assuming that Americans had withdrawn from Chinese loans, naively tendered the American interest in the Hankow-Szechuen loan to the Germans as a peace offering." To Henry P. Fletcher, a former Rough Rider, fell the pioneer work of bearding the European diplomatic lions. China was reminded in a Note of America's right to be consulted in case foreign aid should be required for the Hankow-Szechuen railway. The "hold up," as the Europeans described the American action, was successful, and the lesson brought home to Japan, particularly, was that America was to be reckoned with as regards events in China.

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The next contest in which Americans became engaged was when Tong Shao Yi, taking with him Willard Straight (formerly American Consul at Mukden) as *courrier de mission*, went to America, ostensibly to thank America for returning part of the Boxer Indemnity, but in reality in order to put through a project to extend China's railways north of Hsinmintun. "On November 22, 1908, when Tong arrived in San Francisco, Japan was ready for him, making it the occasion to arrange with America the Root-Takahiri agreement, "a piece of hopeless insanity by the American State Department," the principal element of which was that it should maintain the *status quo*—concerning which J. O. P. Bland wrote: "As nobody was in a position or prepared to define the existing *status quo* the document practically amounted to an exposition of the materials with which the lower regions are supposed to be paved." The Agreement, however, was considered by the Chinese as a Japanese victory, and Tong Shao Yi retired, so chagrined, that he remained in seclusion for a year and a half.

After two futile attempts by American financiers to extend Chinese railways to the North were frustrated—one by Japan, and the other by Russia, acting on Japan's suggestion—came Secretary Knox's Manchurian railway neutralization scheme—a failure as a project, but important as impressing the world, and Japan, in particular that America intended to fight for the "Open Door," even though the fight put up at times was rather a poor one.

Japan, following upon the neutralization proposal, signed July 4, 1910, an agreement with Russia by which she surrendered her voluntary right to dispose of her railway. "This was Japan's first victory. The life of the 'Open Door' and of John Hay's work was at its lowest ebb. . . . The predatory powers of Europe and Asia were now 'traveling in packs on the Pacific.' The 'predatory pact,' signed at Japan's instance, on our national birthday, augured ill for American equal rights of commerce and trade."

Then came the Sextuple loan incident, when President Wilson on March, 18, 1913, withdrew support from the American financiers and repudiated the American government's position. The author captions the chapter dealing with this event, "America's Retreat."

We come now to the outbreak of the war in Europe, which served as a golden opportunity for Japan. The conquest of Tsingtao was brought about by violating China's neutrality. Following closely on the heels of Tsingtao came the famous Demands. "Japan paid her respects to the great Powers by handing them an excerpt of her demands upon the Chinese Government numbering three hundred and twenty-six words. The full text of her demands handed to China amounted to one thousand and thirteen words." Every pressure was brought on China by Japan to keep the presentation of the Demands secret. The Demands were presented at a psychological moment—when the principal foreign newspaper correspondents were absent from their posts. "In this most important crisis. . . our Government did nothing that might embarrass Japan. It did nothing that might help China, either. And with President Wilson's declared reasons for scuttling in China, immensely worse than none at all, we were ready, now that the whole question of our position in East Asia was raised, to be kicked out."

American interests in the Far East received a further set-back through the withdrawal of the Pacific Mail steamers—withdrawn because of the La Follette Seaman's Act.

The concluding chapter of Mr. McCormick's book is entitled "Back to the Guns." After referring to the fact that at the close of the war, Japan will be the second most substantially benefitted Power in the world, the author says: "It is obvious that our only line of escape from worse sacrifices, humiliations and dishonors is to rout Japan from the position of her monstrous assumptions as the monitor of China and the nations in East Asia." G. W. M.

Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for the year 1917. Vol. XLVIII. Shanghai: Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Mex. $5.00.

A wide range of subjects is covered by the current volume of this Society, the value of whose work is, we fear, at times not sufficiently appreciated by the public at large. Among the papers of particular interest are the following:

The Nestorian Share in Buddhist Translation, by Rev. J. W. Inglis; Magical Practice in China, by Herbert Chatley, (This has nothing to do with sleight-of-hand work, but deals with such subjects as astrology and feng-shui); the G. E. Morrison Library, by S. Couling; and Four Examples of Chinese Bronze Statuary by J. C. Ferguson.

The paper which has the greatest interest for the general public is the one entitled, The Kinship of the English and Chinese Languages, by George Lanning. It serves the purpose of stimulating an interest in the Chinese language, provides material for controversy, and incidentally has served as the basis of considerable "chaffing."

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The Boxer Troubles of 1900

In connection with the Editorial Comment on the postponement of the Boxer Indemnity, it will be interesting to recall the events of 1900. The following are extracts from the Directory for 1902 published by the Hong Kong Daily Press.

The year 1900 will ever be memorable in the history of China. It witnessed the last and a most determined attempt to break away from foreign influence and to revert to the exclusiveness of twenty centuries. The causes of the great social and political upheaval are not far to seek, though from their interaction and overlapping they are by no means easy to set forth in the sequence of their importance. The associations brought about by an expanding trade, by missionary effort, and by reciprocated diplomatic representation have not in any way lessened the hostile mental attitude engendered by alien civilizations, literatures and moral standards; there are still gaps between the Western and Chinese mind that no sympathy can bridge. The whole trend of Chinese education is especially calculated to ensure a hostile bias towards change, towards reform of abuse, and towards the adaptation of environment to new conditions, on which depends the continued existence of men and governments alike. The governing and influential classes have an enormous vested interest in retaining things as they are in every phase of Chinese life. There can be but one issue to a policy like this in these days, though the Chinese, unlike their more nimble-minded neighbors in the East, are unable to see it.

Patriotism has not the fine edge that it has in western countries, and is not so active in personal or national conduct, but to say that it is non-existent is absurd. The national conceit in their own ineffable superiority implies a strong feeling at least akin to love of country. This conceit had, among the educated classes, received severe and deadly wounds from the issues of the Japanese war, the seizure of Kiau-chou, Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei, from French aggression in the South and the ill-concealed designs of Italy in Chekiang. The degradation of high officials at the call of foreign ministers, the overbearing attitude of strong men like von Heyking and Pavilov in Peking, even the extension of the foreign Settlements in Shanghai and other places, and the utter *insouciance* with which the partition and general treatment of China is usually discussed in the foreign Press have all contributed to accentuate and to intensify the chronic bitter anti-foreign feeling. To this we have but to add the unfathomable ignorance of the outside world and its resources displayed by the harem ridden and secluded Manchus in Peking, to get most of the elements in which the recent troubles originated.

The sedition arose in Shantung, the very shrine of Confucianism and Chinese patriotism—such as it is. At first it had its inception in that vague and ill-defined social discontent to which we have referred as originating in poverty. Shantung is the home of secret societies and of bold blackguardism. The Ta-tou-tse or "Big Swords" long ago developed a kindred society, which took the sententious name of I-ho-chuan or "Patrioic Harmony Fists," roughly rendered into English by the word "Boxers." These people have a ritual which is largely composed of gymnastic posturing. During the last few years it focussed in its membership all the vague discontents arising in Christianity as a better system of morals, in poverty, in political "loss of face," in discontent with the Dynasty, etc. It is the easiest thing in the world to direct a feeling of general discontent exclusively towards one of its elements; and if cleverly done the whole force of the storm will be directed against this one object to the complete neglect of all the rest. This was cleverly brought about in Shantung. The last two governors of the Province seeing the trend of events, skilfully represented to the Throne that it would be wise to guide the coming storm into channels into which it could be made subservient to Imperial resistance to foreign design; otherwise, they pointed out, the society would as likely as not follow the example of the secret societies of the South and adopt primarily an anti-dynastic policy. The Boxers were consequently encouraged in the baiting of Christians, and only half-heartedly punished when they added the murder of Europeans to their programme. Too late, the Fleets assembled at Taku. By this time the sedition was far beyond official control, and moreover what did a Manchu who had never seen the sea care for a Naval demonstration? Their notion of a battleship is that of an exaggerated sampan. The Boxers swept up like a cyclone from Shantung and gathered their strength around Paotingfu, the provincial capital of Chihli. They began with railway destruction; making the business strictly compatible with the innate Chinese propensity for loot, and varying it with the murder of foreign missionaries and railway engineers. In the neighboring province of Shan-si the movement was taken under the direct auspices of U-hsien, the ex-governor of Shantung, this supreme villain asked some thirty-three Europeans, including many ladies and children, to his Yamen at Tai-yuan-fu for protection, and then and there let the Boxers loose on them to hack them to pieces with swords.

The Boxers appeared in the capital in force on June 13th, and in Tientsin three days before this date. Official collusion was from the first suspected by the terms in which the imperial Edicts dealt with the movers of the sedition; later on this suspicion became certainty when the Imperial officers who dealt with it vigorously were ignored or reproved for their zeal. The Boxers completely overawed the civil power when they appeared in the great cities, and openly declared their intention to expel or extirpate the foreigners. At first attempts to carry out their programme took the form of incendiarism *i.e*, to the destruction of Mission premises; the agents were entirely confined to themselves and the city *canaille*, the Imperial troops only joining in after the attack on and capture of the Taku forts on June 17th. The Tientsin Settlements were attacked on the night and morning of June 15th and 16th by the Boxers alone; on the afternoon of the 17th, the Settlements were severely shelled by the regular troops. Communication was re-established with Taku on the 23rd, and the siege in part raised in the open. The great Eastern Arsenal was taken on June 27th; while the first pitched battle preceded the seizure of the Western Arsenal on July 9th; the native City was carried by assault on the 14th, when the Viceroy Yu-Lu and General Wieh met their deaths—the former by suicide, the latter by a shell.

Boxers began to appear in the streets of Peking in force on June 13th, and openly assumed a hostile attitude to foreigners from that date. Until the 20th of the same month they confined their attention to acts of incendiarism and to the persecution of native Christians and people known to be associated with foreigners. The Imperial troops joined forces with the Boxers, and opened fire on the Legations on the 20th. The siege continued with various vicissitudes until August 14th, when it was raised by the entrance of a column of Allied forces, 20,000 strong, which had left Tientsin about the beginning of the month and had fought two pitched battles at Pei-tsang and Yang-tsung on August 4th and 6th, besides numerous small engagements and the capture of Tung-chow *en passant*. The flight of the Imperial family and the Court began on August 13th. The Court entered Shan-si by the northern passes, and then via Tai-Yuen-Fu its progress continued to the ancient capital Si-an, where it remained for the greater part of 1901. It left in October.

* * *

Tientsin played a great part in the history of China during the momentous years of the Boxer outbreak; after the capture of the Taku Forts and its own relief from twenty-seven days' siege in June-July, 1900, it became the primary base for the Allied invasion of North China. As the centre of the foreign influence, and the new learning in North China, it incurred the particular odium of the Boxers, and was the first object of their attack when they left Paotingfu at the end of May, they arrived in the city at the beginning of June and at once overawed the authorities; indeed the latter promptly entered into collusion with them supplying them both with food and funds, as the cash-books captured at the Yamen later on proved. As in Peking, the actual hostilities broke out in the destruction by fire of Mission promises, and in personal attacks on those suspected of association with foreigners. So great was the animosity towards the latter, that great numbers of the compradore clerks and shroff classes came into the Settlements to escape certain death. The Boxers attacked the Settlements and the Railway Station in great force on the night of the 15th of June, but were easily beaten off by the 560 marines of all nationalities who had come up from the Fleet to conduct the defence. By great good fortune, as it afterwards turned out, a body of Russians, numbering 1,700 men, and including a battery of well-found artillery, had been precluded from following Admiral Seymour in his gallant effort to rescue the Legations by the fact that the railway was cut; these men had perforce to remain in Tientsin. Even with their presence the fierceness and determination of the Chinese attacks were phenomenal and were with difficulty met. It is terrible to think of the disaster that might have happened had this Russian force been absent. The lines extended over a length of two miles, exclusive of 2,000 yards of river frontage. The Chinese saw with great acumen that the key of the strategic position was at the Railway Station on the native side of the river to the east of the French Settlement, and directed all their efforts to carry it. It was here throughout that the Russians under Colonel Wogack did very fine service, but at one time would have yielded the position, but for the determination of the small British force under Capt. Bayly to stand their ground. Had the Station been carried, not only would the victors have been able to enfilade the Settlements with rifle fire, but they would have got a commanding position for their heavy guns, and in a day or two would have reduced the French and British Concessions to a heap of ruins.

* * *

Taku and Tongku as naval bases have been very prominent in the history of China. In May, 1900, as the Boxer sedition came to a head, the European Powers assembled the greatest armament ever seen in the Eastern hemisphere, and one might almost add in the history of the World, at Taku Bar. Sir Edward Seymour, K. C. B., as Senior Naval Officer, was in command. The Admirals were called upon to protect the Legations in Peking and the foreign settlements of Tientsin, and in the second week of June, naval landing parties were sent ashore by the six European Powers, the United States and Japan. Russia, however, sent to Port Arthur for troops and landed very few sailors.

The entire weight of the business fell on six little cockleshells of gunboats the British *Algerine*, French *Lion*, German *Iltis*, and the Russian *Bobr*, *Gelek* and *Korietz*—and two landing parties of British and Japanese numbering about 300 each. The residents of Taku village found refuge in the U.S.S. *Monocacy*, which, after getting a shell through her bows, steamed up the river out of range.

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